

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 34,111 44/92

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Refugees in Bosnia Find the Gate Closed

As the UN Stands By Helplessly, Sarajevo Is Turning Into a Prison

By John F. Burns New York Times Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Early each morning, at the forbidding wall of tank barriers, razor wire and sandbags that protect the United Nations headquarters here, groups of desperate people press forward. Some are bent over with age and others hold the hands of children barely old enough to walk, pleading with blue-helmeted French sentries to let them through.

If they wait long enough, perhaps for hours, the petitioners may be admitted up the concrete ramp to the UN building, where they will have a few minutes to make their case for what many of them believe to be a matter of life and death.

What they seek, and what a tiny minority of the thousands who have made the trip have succeeded in getting, is help in escaping the Sarajevo siege aboard one of the United Nations flights that bring food and medicine into the city.

A small minority of well-off people have been able to buy their way out of the city by paying bribes to fighters on both sides of the siege lines. But for the rest, virtually the only way out has been to persuade the United Nations peace force to arrange their passage.

One way that United Nations officials have been able to do this is by providing seats aboard Western relief planes. Otherwise, the peace force's armored vehicles have been used to carry people across the siege lines, or to accompany buses across a no-man's-land.

Although more than 1,250 planes have come in with food, medicine and other essential supplies since July, only a few hundred people, most of them officials of the Bosnian government, have been allowed to go out on return flights.

UN-escorted ground convoys have also been rare, but groups that accomplish the feat of getting permission to

leave from both sides in the siege have often been given escorts.

For seven months, Sarajevo has been surrounded by Serbian nationalist troops, and residents have had no other way of getting out that does not involve a high risk of being killed by snipers or artillery gunners, or captured and taken away to detention camps, or being summarily executed.

If Sarajevo has become a prison, most of its inmates are Muslims, who have the

Vance and Owen reject the ethnic division of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Page 7.

most to fear from the Serbian nationalists and who make up at least 70 percent of the city's 428,000 people.

At least 60,000 Bosnian Serbs also remain, and many of them, after months of hoping that they could outlast the siege and hang onto apartments, cars and jobs, have joined the ranks of those seeking to leave.

One Serb, a well-known Sarajevo actress in her 40s, broke into tears as she pleaded with a foreigner to help her make a case to the United Nations, which occasionally intervenes to evacuate people it considers to be at particular risk.

"Look at me," the actress said, dabbing at her smeared makeup. "They used to say I was beautiful. Now I'm just a bag of bones, my nerves have gone, and I can't sleep. Must I stay here until I end up in the graveyard, too?"

Others have tired of waiting for help. Muslim families have paid thousands of dollars for false documents identifying them as Serbs, packed what family belongings they could into private cars, and headed across the no-man's-land that separates the city's defenders from the siege lines.

With additional bribes, some have

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An elderly Sarajevo woman fleeing Wednesday after her neighborhood was shelled.

Campaign Is Winding Up In the Flicker Of Talk Shows

By Howard Kurtz Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — What history may record as the Talk Show Campaign of 1992 has gone into overdrive this week, with the presidential contenders racing from studio to studio, chatting up the television interviewers and bypassing the establishment press in the process.

President George Bush, who earlier derided "weird talk shows," is popping up on almost any program that will have him. He is also holding name televised town meetings or "Ask George Bush" forums on regional stations.

The dominance of these interview shows has drained some of the spontaneity from the campaign's climactic week, turning it into a sort of wall-to-wall television production.

In the eight months since Ross Perot announced his availability for a White House campaign on "Larry King Live," the talk-show circuit has replaced rallies and campaign news conferences as the preferred venue for political communication. Candidates enjoy the longer format and softer questions, and viewers like the immediacy and sense of participation.

"All through the year we've seen the anger the public has, not just at political insiders but at press insiders, at people telling them who's going to win," said Ken Auletta, author of a book on the three major networks. "This is a revolt against those insiders. Technology allows you to bypass the middleman."

This explosion of free media has in some ways eclipsed the advertising campaigns on which Mr. Bush, Governor Bill Clinton and Ross Perot are spending a combined \$100 million. As a cynical public has become more skeptical of slick ads, talk shows have emerged as a more credible way to sell a candidate's message, free of charge.

"It's a very good avenue to reach the public live and unfiltered, and in longer segments than the evening news allows, with 20-second sound bites and all the editorializing that follows," said Alex Glen, a Bush campaign spokesman.

Mr. Clinton, who broke new ground this year by staging televised town meetings in New Hampshire, talking with young people on MTV and playing the saxophone for Arsenio Hall, is also closing with a talk-show blitz. He is appearing this week on "CBS This Morning," "Today," "Good Morning America," "PrimeTime Live," "Larry King Live" and a broadcast town meeting in New Jersey.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton are to some extent following the lead of Mr. Perot, who used television to launch a candidacy in which he ran in no primaries, made few speeches and held few news conferences.

"Ross Perot demonstrated that politi-

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Clinton Plays A Perot Card, Seeing a Role For Maverick

Offers No Specific Job: One Poll Shows Bush Only 2 Points Behind

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Governor Bill Clinton, trying to regain the initiative in the closing days of the presidential campaign, expressed a wish on Wednesday to have Ross Perot play a visible role in an eventual Clinton administration.

"I'd like to have Ross Perot's involvement on the issues that he cares about and knows about," the Arkansas governor said during an hour-long appearance on NBC's "Today" show.

Cautioning that he was not promising a specific job to anyone, Mr. Clinton listed two areas where Mr. Perot, the independent candidate, might be helpful: resolving questions about American soldiers unaccounted for in South East Asia and controlling government spending to reduce the federal budget deficit.

"So I want to have his involvement in some fashion in this administration, and I want all

Perot's smear story is breaking apart. Page 3.

kinds of Americans to feel like they're a part of this," Mr. Clinton said, repeating his promise to include Democrats, Republicans and independents in prominent jobs during a Clinton presidency.

Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, Mr. Clinton's vice-presidential running mate, said weeks ago that he and Mr. Clinton had discussed a possible role for Mr. Perot. But the statement by the Democratic nominee on Wednesday was the clearest signal yet that, if elected, he would offer a job to Mr. Perot — and the latest Dallas businessman but fearful that their vote may be wasted. In recent polls, Mr. Perot appears to have gained support at Mr. Clinton's expense.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Perot, who was in Dallas finishing a new 30-minute television advertisement titled "You Bet Your Hat We Can Win." His chief aide, Orson Swindle, dismissed the Democrat's comment, saying that he would personally oversee prisoner-of-war matters in a Perot administration. Mr. Swindle is a former prisoner of war in Vietnam.

Whether Mr. Clinton needs Perot supporters to win the White House in Tuesday's election is an open question. While the Democrat's aides contend that he is still in a strong position in a state-by-state tally crucial for electoral votes, recent nationwide surveys have shown some narrowing of Mr. Clinton's margin over Mr. Bush.

CNN reported Wednesday that its daily tracking poll of "likely" voters put the race in a clear dead heat, with Mr. Clinton at 40 percent, Mr. Bush at 38 percent and Mr. Perot at 16 percent. Tracking polls question a relatively small sample each night and combine that sample with respondents questioned in previous nights. Tuesday's "likely" voter result showed a six-point Clinton lead.

Assessing the CNN results, pollsters for both the Bush and Clinton campaigns agreed that the race was narrowing, but they both judged the Clinton margin at close to seven points. Mr. Clinton himself shrugged off the CNN

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Whoever Wins in U.S., Asia Foresees Closer Links

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The coming year is likely to be one of important changes in United States trade policy that will strengthen the trend toward regional trade blocs in the Pacific and sharpen economic differences between Europe and Asia.

Officials and analysts in the region say that these changes will occur regardless of whether President George Bush or Governor Bill Clinton

of Arkansas wins the U.S. presidential election on Tuesday.

They say that differences between America and the European Community over agriculture that are stalling negotiations to liberalize world trade make it highly probable that the next U.S. administration will push ahead with moves to forge closer trading links with Asia-Pacific economies.

The reaction of countries in the region "will depend greatly" on whether the single European market to be finalized at the end of 1992

raises barriers to trade with Asia, said Kim Kihwan, former secretary-general of South Korea's International Policy Council, a government agency that coordinates the country's external economic policies.

Two-way trade between the 11 major Asian economies and the United States, Canada and Mexico, which recently agreed to form a North American free trade area, amounted to \$347 billion in 1991.

Trade between Asia and the European Community was worth \$232 billion last year.

Asian officials said that if Europe remained outward-looking, it would make no sense for Asia-Pacific nations, which depend heavily on foreign trade, to link up with the United States or the North American free-trade zone to apply pressure on Europe.

They warned that if countries did not continue to strive for elimination of trade barriers worldwide under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, there was a danger that free-trade blocs could lead to per-

See TRADE, Page 15

Secret Hong Kong Files Spur China-U.K. Dispute

By Barbara Basler New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Britain and China on Wednesday released secret correspondence between them on the conduct of government in Hong Kong, the latest move in a bitter dispute over political changes in the British colony before it reverts to China in 1997.

Beijing asserted that the documents exchanged between the countries' foreign ministers and other diplomats showed that a confidential deal had been reached on key elements in the next legislative election, in 1995.

But Hong Kong's new governor, Chris Patten, who has proposed a series of changes to broaden the voter base of the 1995 elections, said the 50-page exchange proved that no deal had been made.

The exchange was first mentioned publicly on Friday by a Chinese official who, in the course of a stinging attack on Mr. Patten's plans, claimed there were documents to show that Britain had secretly agreed to model Hong Kong's last colonial elections on China's restrictive post-1997 electoral blueprint for Hong Kong.

In view of the allegations that were made, there was no choice but for me to make these documents public," Mr. Patten said Wednesday, "because I don't want anybody in Hong

Kong to think that deals are being done behind their back."

An aide to the governor said Britain informed China that the documents would be released, and Beijing responded by publishing the same exchanges.

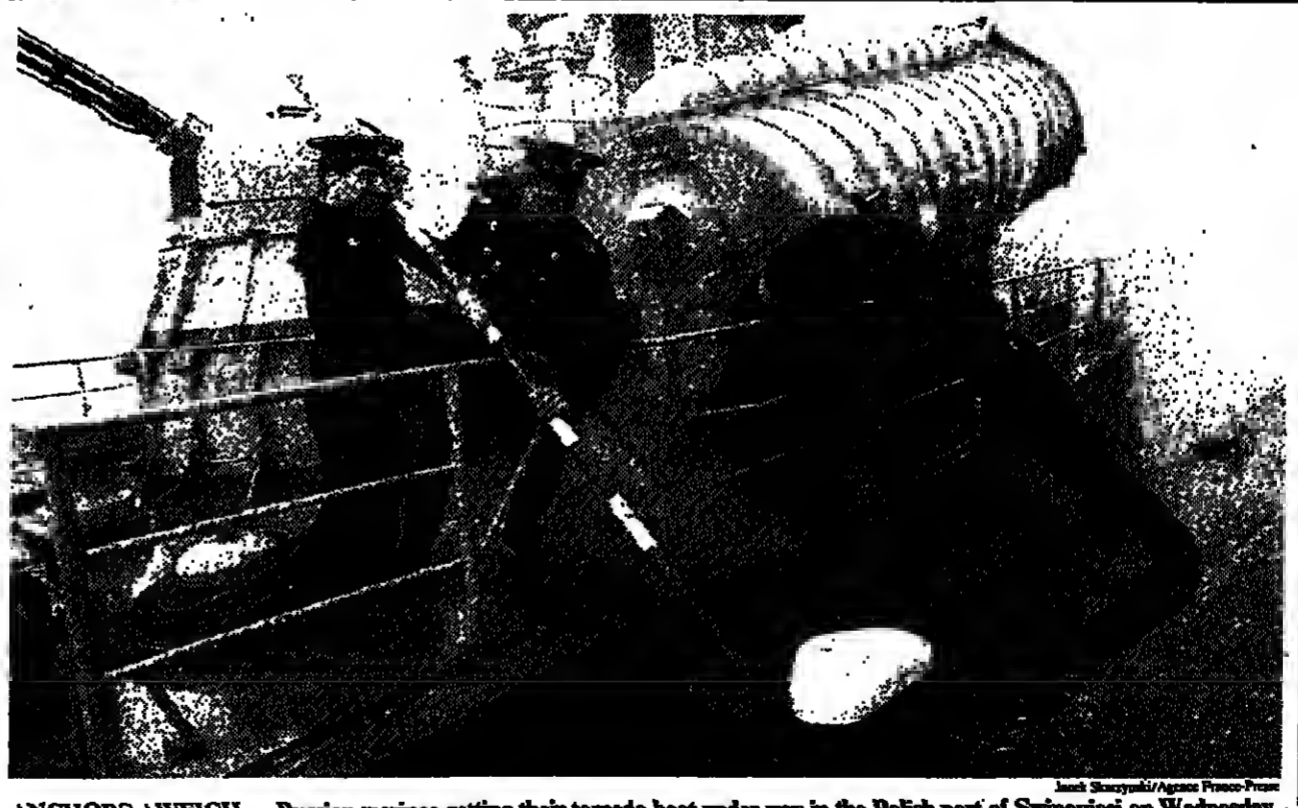
The letters, exchanged in 1990 before China and Britain had finalized the Basic Law — the blueprint for governing Hong Kong after the takeover — show London and Beijing attempting to negotiate plans for legislative elections before and after the takeover that would "converge" for a smooth transition. In the end, the negotiators agree to study some proposals in more detail and the exchange appears inconclusive.

In 1984, when Britain agreed to the colony's return, it also promised that it would expand democracy in Hong Kong during its final years here.

China has been pressing Britain to make the last legislative election held under British auspices conform to the complicated, and effectively controlled, post-1997 election process China has devised.

Since Mr. Patten first announced his political proposals earlier this month, furious Chinese officials have kept up a stream of attacks on

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ANCHORS AWEIGH — Russian marines getting their torpedo boat under way in the Polish port of Swinoujcie on Wednesday. They were the last Russian combat troops stationed in Poland. Now only about 6,000 noncombat troops, serving in transport and communications units, will remain until the end of 1993, mainly to help the evacuation of the Russian garrison in Eastern Germany.

Bonn Condemned by Helsinki Watch

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The German government is sending mixed signals about violence against foreigners and appears to be caving in to rightist demands for a "foreigner-free" Germany, the human rights group Helsinki Watch reports.

Attacks against asylum-seekers have increased since German unification in 1989, and the government is largely to blame, the New York-based group said in a report Thursday.

The report was highly critical of a treaty that speeds up Romanian deportations.

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European Soccer World Cup Qualifying, Group 8, Israel 2, Earlier article, Page 21. General News Boris N. Yeltsin ordered an opponent's militia disbanded, Page 2. Japan decided to resume aid to Vietnam, causing a major breach in the U.S. embargo, Page 6.

Kiosk

Health/Science

How does the brain break down and re-form data coming in from the outside world? Page 12.

Business/Finance

U.S. durable goods orders fell for the third straight month. Page 9.

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Table with market data: Dow Jones (Up 15.67, 3,251.40), Trib Index (Down 0.97%, 89.86).

Table with currency data: The Dollar (New York, Wed. close previous close), DM (1.5445, 1.520), Pound (1.5724, 1.577), Yen (123.15, 122.20), FF (5.2385, 5.186).

Are Highwaymen Back on U.S. Roads?

By Edwin McDowell New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Describing Alex M. Vega as "the coldest, most selfish, most brutal, callous person that I've ever been involved in prosecuting," a judge in Binghamton, New York, sentenced him earlier this month to a minimum of 44 years in prison.

On July 18, 1991, Mr. Vega stopped his truck along Interstate 88 on the pretext of helping a woman whose car had run out of gas. Instead of helping her, he raped and robbed the woman, Dianne L. Hoppert, 48, and then killed her by shoving her from an overpass.

The number of highway crimes like this still does not nearly approach the amount of violence in urban America, and the odds remain small that the average motorist will fall victim to a criminal. But such crimes are occurring more and more often, shattering the sense of security that motorists have come to expect.

Statistics are hard to come by, but it is clear that the incidents like that on I-88 are far from isolated. Highway patrol officers, criminologists, district attorneys and other experts say more and more criminals are discovering that highways provide an abundant source of potential victims and an easy avenue of escape for crimes from car theft and armed robbery to rape and murder.

"We seem to be reverting to the days of the highwayman, when

everybody got into the castle at night and pulled up the drawbridge, leaving the main roads between communities the most dangerous places," said Richard W. Kobetz, a security consultant in Berryville, Virginia.

Throughout the country, crime is rife at rest stops, even heavily patronized ones, where burglars prey on cars and trucks while the travelers are in the restaurants. It is even more prevalent at the many spare rest areas that consist of little more than a parking lot, rest rooms and telephones. "People take a nap and sometimes wake with a gun in their face," said Darrel Stephens, director of the Police Research Forum, a nonprofit research organization in Washington.

There were so many crimes last year at the Aliso Creek rest area on Interstate 5 between Oceanside and San Clemente in California that the Highway Patrol assigned officers to patrol on foot.

"I've been with the patrol 25 years," said Ted Prola, an officer in Oceanside, "and I never remember us using foot patrols before."

In Virginia, the rising number of crimes at some rest areas brought on a public outcry, and the legislature asked the state police and the state Department of Transportation to recommend ways to protect

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See CRIME, Page 7

Major Braves Party Rebellion Over EC Treaty

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

Backing away from reports that he would resign and call new elections if he loses a procedural vote on the Maastricht treaty, Prime Minister John Major pressed ahead Wednesday with plans to hold the debate despite a rebellion in his Conservative Party.

He made it clear in a series of meetings with members of Parliament that he intended to face down Conservative rebels by pushing ahead with the process leading to the ratification of the Treaty on European Union.

Many of the rebels had said there was no point in going ahead with next week's debate without knowing how Denmark would extricate itself from its rejection last June of the Maastricht treaty.

But late Tuesday, the Danish government unveiled a "national compromise" plan to reverse the referendum's result. The main demand in the compromise was for Denmark to be allowed to opt out of common European currency and defense structures.

The proposal also expressed reservations over common citizenship and joint law enforcement, two other long-term goals to the blueprint for political, economic and monetary union.

The plan is designed to be compatible with the treaty as it stands so that other EC members can accept it, while at the same time ensuring a "yes" from Danish voters in a new vote.

The Danish plan, also calling for openness in the EC decision-making process and minimal supranational interference from Brussels, essentially spells out that Denmark does not want to commit itself to the implicit union themes of the treaty.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said the Danish mood was "strongly positive," and diplomats said the compromise proposal provided the basis for a settlement at the EC's December meeting in Edinburgh.

As host to the meeting, Mr. Major wants to complete the process of ratification in his own Parliament. Next week's debate is aimed at

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# From Russia, a Plaintive Plea to Save the Wilderness

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

**KAMCHATKA, Russia** — Ever since Czar Alexander II sold Alaska to the Americans, Kamchatka has been Russia's easternmost frontier — a peninsula roughly the size of Montana, with snow-tipped volcanoes, spitting geysers and miles of untouched birch forests that turn amber in the fading light of autumn.

Here, nine time zones away from Moscow, nature is still undefeated, in contrast to the rest of Russia, where the environment was regularly sacrificed to the reckless god of industrial development.

On Kamchatka, the rivers are still clean enough for freshwater crayfish and spawning salmon, while in the deep of winter the snow in its volcanic craters is so white that local people describe it as almost blue.

In the Soviet era, Kamchatka's pristine beauty was kept off limits by a military that jealously guarded its strategic location on the northern Pacific. Foreigners were barred, and even Soviet citizens had to get special permission to travel here.

"Kamchatka is still terra incognita for the rest of the world," said Sergei A. Alexeyev, director of the Kronotsky Nature Reserve, in the heart of Kamchatka.

The reserve dates from 1927, when czarist authorities barred sable hunters from the region. From 1964 to 1976, the reserve was opened to visiting dignitaries and high-ranking Soviet officials, and to geologists who came in search of oil

reserves. They found oil and left, but in the process tore up miles of delicate permafrost, or tundra, that has yet to recover fully.

Given the vast amount of wilderness available in the rest of Kamchatka, the Kronotsky reserve is not likely now to be on any prospectors' maps. In fact, in Moscow, the Ministry of the Environment is trying to include the region on the international register of wilderness reserves, as a safeguard against future meddling.

Besides 22 volcanoes and a population of bears, saibas, otters, sea eagles and white falcons, the reserve boasts a Valley of Geysers, where underground thermal springs come bubbling and pushing out of the rocks like potions from a mad chemist's laboratory.

In the last year, Kamchatka has opened itself up to outsiders, joining in the nationwide scramble for a magic formula that will lure foreign investment without any sacrifice of local interests. For bears or for wolves, all that Kamchatka really has to offer is what nature gave it. The trick, local people say, is not to abuse this gift.

But the pressure is on. The local government has already opened bidding to develop the mining of gold, while the peninsula's west coast is dotted with oil wells that were drilled to see whether the rich finds off Sakhalin Island extend eastward into the Sea of Okhotsk.

These are difficult times for the 370,000 people on Kamchatka, of whom 250,000 live in the city of Petropavlovsk, an old and dingy military and fishing port that until recently

could not receive foreign ships. Workers here still get special bonuses for living in a hardship region.

But these benefits are being whittled away by Russia's soaring inflation rate, made worse here by the high cost of transport.

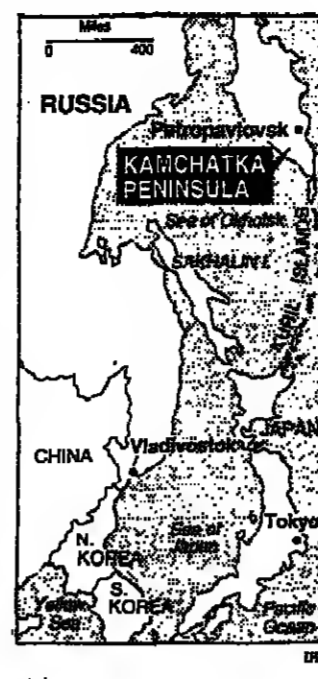
At the Kronotsky Reserve, Mr. Alexeyev is making do, with one-half of the 7.5 million rubles promised him this year by the government in Moscow, even as he struggles to pay the 50,000-ruble-a-hour bill for the helicopters that bring his staff of 40 rangers and 13 researchers in and out of the wilderness.

"This is the most difficult year in the history of the reserve," Mr. Alexeyev said, "and it all stems from the situation Russia is in today."

To make ends meet, Mr. Alexeyev has given approval for a form of "ecotourism" on the Kronotsky domain. For a share of the profits, the reserve has given an exclusive contract to a local company, Sogzhov, which offers helicopter tours to the Valley of Geysers three times a week, available to people who have dollars at \$250 for a round trip.

But that is it: Kronotsky may stoop to tourism, but Mr. Alexeyev has vowed never to allow refreshment stands, postcard vendors or the kind of backpacking trekkers who throng America's national parks.

"We absolutely need to keep some places on the planet untouched, so they can serve as a benchmark for natural preservation," he said. "But the situation is such today that we have to find a compromise."



## WORLD BRIEFS

### Turks Storm Rebel Camp in Iraq

**ANKARA (Reuters)** — Turkish forces have penetrated deep into northern Iraq in pursuit of separatist Kurdish rebels, an army commander said Wednesday.

Lieutenant General Erdal Ege was quoted by Turkey's Anatolian News Agency as saying Turkish troops were now 5 to 11 kilometers (3 to 7 miles) inside Iraq. He said a camp of the separatist Kurdistan Workers Party was destroyed on Tuesday and that 11 rebels were killed.

The Turkish armed forces chief, General Dogan Gures, said Wednesday that Turkey had up to 20,000 troops in northern Iraq fighting the rebels, who want an independent state in southeastern Turkey.

### North Korea Delays Seoul Hot Line

**SEOUL (Reuters)** — North Korea said Wednesday that it would refuse to go ahead with next month's planned installation of an inter-Korean military hotline because of South Korea's plans to hold war games with the United States.

North and South Korean officials held talks at the border village of Panmunjom to discuss details of the proposed military hotline. But South Korean officials said little progress had been made at the talks because the North was angry about Seoul's decision to resume joint military exercises with the United States next year.

### Fischer Widens Chess Lead to 9-4

**BELGRADE (AP)** — Bobby Fischer, playing aggressively with the white pieces, defeated Boris Spassky on Wednesday to take a 9-to-4 lead, and clinch at least a tie in their \$5 million chess rematch.

Mr. Fischer's victory in Game 25, which had been postponed by Mr. Spassky from Sunday because of illness, leaves him one game short of winning the match outright. The \$3.35 million top prize goes to the first player to win 10 games; the loser gets the remainder.

Rules state that should the match reach a 9-to-9 tie, play will end and the prize money will be divided evenly. The next game is scheduled for Thursday.



A police van carrying Michel Garretta as it entered a prison Wednesday after the former health official returned to Paris.

### Blood Case Doctor Jailed in Paris

**PARIS (AP)** — The French doctor convicted for his role in a policy of using AIDS-tainted blood products in transfusions was imprisoned Wednesday on his arrival from Boston, where he had been living.

Police officers placed Dr. Michel Garretta, the former head of the National Blood Transfusion Center, in a patrol car as soon as he descended from his commercial flight at Charles de Gaulle Airport and took him to a prison in southern Paris. Dr. Garretta protested the four-year sentence before leaving Boston, saying, "I don't want to pay for the faults of others."

Dr. Garretta was convicted Friday along with two other former health officials. His lawyers said they did not yet know whether he would appeal the verdict, which also carries a fine of 500,000 francs (about \$95,000). An appeal risks an even heavier sentence on more serious charges.

The National Blood Transfusion Center's policy in 1985 of using blood products known to be tainted with the virus that causes AIDS left 1,200 hemophiliacs contaminated, nearly 300 of whom have since died.

### Kenya Dissolves National Assembly

**NAIROBI (Reuters)** — President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya dissolved the National Assembly on Wednesday in preparation for the first multiparty elections in 26 years.

"I have today dissolved parliament in accordance with the powers conferred on me by the constitution," Mr. Moi said in a statement. "This is a testimony to the adherence by Kenya to the democratic practice and constitutional process."

The National Assembly's term was due to end in March. Mr. Moi, however, did not set a date for the elections.

### For the Record

Emperor Akihito returned home Wednesday from a historic six-day visit to China, the first by a Japanese monarch. The highlight of the visit was his speech at Friday's welcoming banquet in which he said he "deeply deplored" the sufferings brought upon China by the Japanese military earlier this century.

Bulgaria's prime minister, Filip Dimitrov, and his cabinet resigned Wednesday after a no-confidence vote in parliament. Mr. Dimitrov, of the anti-Communist Union of Democratic Forces, called the vote after the opposition accused him of "undermining national security." (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### High-Speed Eurotrains Unveiled

**PARIS (Reuters)** — Belgian, British and French railroad companies on Wednesday unveiled the high-speed passenger trains that will link Brussels, London and Paris through the Channel tunnel from 1994.

Officials said the new service, called Eurostar, would cut London-Paris travel time to three hours and London-Brussels time to three hours and 15 minutes.

They said tickets would cost more than on existing trains, but they sidestepped many contentious issues, including the deadline for Britain to build a high-speed track and whether the tunnel operator, Eurotunnel SA, would get damages for the delay in beginning services.

Switzerland, Germany and the four Scandinavian countries on Wednesday signed Europe's first pact allowing mobile telephones to be used for international calls, the Swiss postal authority said. The agreement will allow calls between mobile telephones without international dialing codes, and will ensure that callers are billed on their home account, wherever the call is made from. (Reuters)

### Koca Popovic, Vice President Under Tito, Dies

**New York Times Service**

Koca Popovic, 84, a former Yugoslav chief of the general staff, foreign minister and vice president under Tito, died Thursday in Belgrade.

The son of a wealthy Serbian banking family, Mr. Popovic turned to communism early, became a hero of the partisan fighters in World War II and rose to enter Tito's inner circle. Student unrest and demands for reform prompted him to resign in 1972 when Tito rebuffed plans to change his authoritarian ways.

Mr. Popovic was educated in Switzerland and France and was graduated from the Sorbonne. As a young man, he showed an interest in Surrealist poetry. He went to Spain as an artillery captain in the Republican army during the Spanish Civil War, an experience that trained him for guerrilla warfare under Tito.

He was chief of staff from 1945 to 1953, when he became foreign minister. As vice president, he was nominally the No. 2 official of the government.

**Richard Poussette-Dart, Abstract Expressionist**

**New York Times Service**

Richard Poussette-Dart, 76, a painter who belonged to the first generation of Abstract Expressionists, died of cancer Sunday in New York.

Mr. Poussette-Dart had been linked since the 1940s with New York School artists such as Jackson Pollock and Willem de Kooning. He appeared with them in a 1951 magazine photograph, which labeled the group "The Frascibles."

Mr. Poussette-Dart was born in 1916 in St. Paul, Minnesota. His father was a painter and writer and his mother a poet. After a year at Bard College in 1936, he left school to devote himself to art, becoming an assistant to Paulanship, the Art Deco sculptor, in 1937, and producing a series of brass sculptures.

While his early work shared the Abstract Expressionists' predilections, as a painter and as a person he conveyed nothing of their self-importance. His energy was contained and reflective, more along the lines of Mark Tobey, among fellow members of the New York School, than of Pollock.

He was the subject of retrospectives at the Whitney Museum of American Art in 1963 and 1974, and at the Indianapolis Museum of Art in 1990.

**Scott Newhall, 78, San Francisco Editor**

**New York Times Service**

Scott Newhall, the editor of The



STOP AIDS — Two Tokyo women looking at a "Stop AIDS" poster, part of a Japanese campaign to raise awareness of the disease among young people. The poster features the portraits of 21 celebrities who have volunteered to support the campaign.

## What Is AIDS? More Than It Used to Be

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Under pressure from patients, doctors and others, U.S. health officials are proposing a new definition of AIDS that is expected to almost double the number of cases reported next year by including many more women and drug abusers.

The definition proposed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta is expected to have an important effect on public policy. With a larger percentage of women and intravenous drug users among the total cases, it could lead to increased spending for care and prevention among those groups.

The more comprehensive definition, which is being reviewed by state officials, would include a test of immune function and add three illnesses to 23 other complicating ailments listed in the current definition, which was devised in 1987.

The three new conditions are invasive can-

cer of the cervix, pulmonary tuberculosis and two or more episodes of bacterial pneumonia.

The new definition will include any adult infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, who has 200 or fewer CD-4 cells per microliter of blood, or about one-fifth the normal level. No such measurement is part of the current definition.

The number of AIDS cases should almost double in 1993, when the change is expected to take effect, said Dr. John Ward, an AIDS epidemiologist at the disease-control centers. He said his agency had previously projected a total of 50,000 AIDS cases in 1993.

By including HIV-infected individuals with CD-4 counts less than 200, the total would rise by 30,000 to 40,000 cases, Dr. Ward said. Several thousand more cases would be recognized by expanding the list of complicating illnesses.

U.S. health officials have estimated that at least a million Americans are HIV-infected. Under the existing definition, more than 230,000 have developed AIDS. About 150,000 have died.

Although officials said the new change was part of the customary process of public comment, a coalition of AIDS groups was quick to claim credit for forcing U.S. health officials to recognize that AIDS in women can be different from AIDS in men.

Terry McGovern, who directs the HIV Law Project, part of the coalition, said that because AIDS case definitions had been based on the opportunistic infections found primarily in gay men, "women, injection drug users, and other populations have been systematically excluded, and unable to be officially diagnosed as having AIDS."

Dr. Carola Marto of Beth Israel Hospital's Meuhadone Clinic in New York City, said the new definition "will result in a move towards a more equitable distribution of funding to the populations throughout this country that desperately need resources to deal with this epidemic."

## Yeltsin Disbands Opponent's Militia

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — President Boris N. Yeltsin, going on the offensive against parliament that is challenging his reforms and his government, on Wednesday ordered the disbanding of a shadowy armed force controlled by the legislature's chairman, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov.

The order, and a ban Mr. Yeltsin signed Wednesday on an ultra-nationalist group that has called for his ouster, heightened political tensions here and signified a toughening of Mr. Yeltsin's attitude toward his opponents.

It also increased speculation that the Russian president may try to block a December meeting of the legislature, which is certain to try to overturn Mr. Yeltsin's reforms and curtail his powers.

Mr. Yeltsin moved to disband the militia, some 5,000 armed men under the personal control of Mr. Khasbulatov after they had taken up positions in front of the newspaper Ivestia. The guards technically provide security for the legislature.

Ivestia has strongly supported Mr. Yeltsin's economic reform program while denouncing the legislature and its often-lamboyant chairman, Mr. Khasbulatov.

The paper had been the compulsory official newspaper of the legislature, or the Supreme Soviet, until the unsuccessful August 1991 coup, but it declared its independence after that.

Mr. Khasbulatov and the legislature, over Mr. Yeltsin's vehement objections, have been trying to bring Ivestia under their control since the spring and recently passed a law ordering the immediate handing over to the legislature of Ivestia's printing house.

A Yeltsin spokesman told Inter-

## Peace Talk and Tough Talk: A Test for Rabin, 'Mr. Security'

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — A few months ago, when Israel had a rightist government, there was a surge of armed attacks against Israelis. The opposition blamed those in charge for taking a hard line in the Middle East peace talks, which it said had frustrated Arabs and driven them to violence.

Now, when Israel has a left-leaning government, there is a surge of armed attacks against Israelis. The opposition blames those in charge for offering concessions in the

peace talks, which it says appeases Arabs and makes them think they can get away with violence.

It would seem reasonable to conclude that, unless something

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

changes radically and suddenly in the Middle East, Israelis are going to find themselves enmeshed in violence, no matter who holds power.

But public safety is always a potent issue here, and after several weeks of more-than-routine bloodshed it has cast a long shadow over

the stumbling peace negotiations and created an early political test for the young Labor government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The dilemma for Mr. Rabin has been how to strike back at pro-Israeli guerrillas in southern Lebanon who killed five Israeli soldiers in a bomb ambush several days ago, and yet not hit so hard that in the process he shatters the peace talks under way in Washington.

His response has been a massive show of force, with air strikes and artillery shelling, a buildup of tanks along the border and warnings from military commanders that

one misstep by the fundamentalist Hezbollah guerrillas will lead to punishing blows.

Along the Israeli-Lebanese border, tensions are running high. Officials in the United States and other Western countries have become edgy enough to urge restraint on all parties.

It is clear, however, that Mr. Rabin does not want a fight, and officials close to him say they are persuaded that neither does Syria, which they claim has a fair measure of control over Hezbollah activities. While waving a big stick of threatened military action, the prime minister also speaks softly about his commitment to the peace talks, saying that it will not be shaken either by the "Khomeinists of the Middle East" or by hawkish domestic critics who accuse him of kowtowing to Arab terrorists.

This far, the strategy seems to have paid off. Israel's northern frontier was quiet Wednesday, with no reports of Israeli raids or rocket attacks by the Islamic guerrillas like the one that killed a teenage boy on Tuesday in the Israeli bor-

der town of Kiryat Shmona. And, while somewhat testy and as inconclusive as ever, the peace talks neared the end of a full year in an atmosphere of eased crisis.

At home, however, Mr. Rabin finds himself besieged by protests that he has failed to deliver on his promise to make life safer for Israelis.

His victorious election campaign last spring featured an incessant jangle that began, "Israel is waiting for Rabin. Israel wants security." But the last few weeks have produced an almost daily tattoo of violence — shootings in the West Bank, kidnappings in the Gaza Strip, assaults in Jerusalem, ambushes in southern Lebanon and a death toll this month that includes at least 10 Israelis, 20 Palestinians and a dozen or more Lebanese.

Not surprisingly, the most angry among the Israelis are Jewish settlers in the occupied territories, who did not like Mr. Rabin to begin with and who have massed two demonstrations against him in Jerusalem this week.

"People here feel they are entitled to full protection, and the government has failed to provide it," said Yisrael Harel, editor of Me'akuda, a magazine for settlers. "This government cares more about what foreign newspapers are going to say about it in editorials than in doing what is needed to protect people."

Even Israelis far more sympa-

## In Canada, 'No' to Mulroney, Too

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

**TORONTO** — The failure of Canadian leaders to persuade voters to accept their constitutional plan has left the country still groping for a solution to its most long-standing problem: reconciling French-speaking Quebec with the English-speaking rest of the country.

A majority in Quebec voted "no" on Monday in a referendum on a package of constitutional changes intended to satisfy Quebec's desire for recognition of its distinct culture. The Quebecers felt that the changes did not go far enough. They were joined by Nova Scotia, four western provinces and the Yukon Territory, which clearly felt that the concessions to the French speakers went too far.

Overhanging all this was the general unpopularity of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who expended considerable energy promoting the constitutional changes and in the process made the vote something of a plebiscite on his administration.

Mr. Mulroney acknowledged that he had failed to resolve the Quebec dispute, and he tried to put the matter behind him by saying that he would now focus on building a "strong and durable" economy.

But Mr. Mulroney was the chief spokesman for the constitutional package, and the vote on Monday seems to have seriously, if not irreparably, damaged his hopes for re-election next year. Given his low standing in the polls, he may not even lead his Conservative Party in the next elections.

With 1.5 million Canadians out of work, Mr. Mulroney is the country's most unpopular prime minister since pollsters began tracking such sentiments. A poll-taker, Angus Reid, said he found that Mr. Mulroney had been responsible for persuading twice as many people to vote against the accord as for it.

"The Mulroney factor was enormous," said Alexa McDonough, leader of the New Democratic Party in Nova Scotia. "People reacted badly to the scare-mongering and the hard sell."

## 4 Are Pardonned by the Knesset

Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — A committee of Israeli lawmakers decided Wednesday not to punish four members of parliament who met with the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, or his aides in violation of a ban on such contacts.

The decision not to revoke the parliamentary immunity of the four Knesset members, who are from Palestinian and leftist parties, is another example of how Israel is gradually lifting the veil between itself and the mainstream PLO faction under Mr. Arafat.

Revoicing the four members' immunity would have left them open to prosecution.

Although Mr. Rabin is not ready to move toward a meeting with Mr. Arafat, officials said, he has dismantled many obstacles to others' doing so.

An Israeli official said there has been a change in tone toward Mr. Arafat because some in the government have come to think of him as less of a threat than the militant Islamic organizations: Hezbollah, in Lebanon, and Hamas, based in the occupied territories.

## Hungarian-Czech Progress on Dam

LONDON (Reuters)

Hungary and Czechoslovakia have agreed in principle on a four-point plan as a basis for settling their dispute over the Gabčíkovo dam on the Danube, officials of both sides said on Wednesday. They cautioned that the approach, which was arrived at in talks in London attended by a European Community official, needed further clarification and could be blocked by the Slovaks.

Secretary of State Janos Martonyi of Hungary told reporters that the four points included an immediate halt of work at the site by Czechoslovakia and acceptance of binding international arbitration. They were agreed on as a basis for negotiating a settlement, he said.

## A Medellin Kingpin Slain by Police

BOGOTA (Reuters)

An elite police unit shot and killed Brance Muñoz Mosquera, the military leader of the feared Medellin drug cartel, during a raid on a house in Medellin, the police said Wednesday.

Police officials said Mr. Muñoz, one of the country's most wanted criminals, was killed shortly after midnight in a house in the Fatima district of the city when he resisted arrest. No police were injured.

According to the police, Mr. Muñoz, 33, is wanted on numerous charges of terrorism and murder and is considered the right-hand man of the cartel chief, Pablo Escobar Gaviria.

**AMERICAN ELECTION NIGHT PARTY IN PARIS**

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY DEMOCRATS ABROAD AND REPUBLICANS ABROAD

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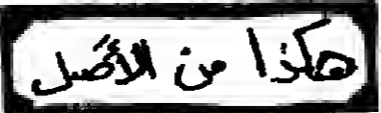
Tuesday November 3 10 p.m. - 6 a.m.

Live results on giant video wall (via CNN)

Live entertainment Regional American Foods (buffets) Raffle

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# CAMPAIGN '92 / WHAT'S GOOD FOR...

## ★ ELECTION NOTES ★

### Clinton Gets Some Support — In Shanghai

BEIJING — In a departure from the Chinese government line, a reform-oriented official newspaper forecast a Bill Clinton victory, saying, "The White House needs to change horses."

The Shanghai-based Liberation Daily said the current economic stagnation and Americans' "impression that Republicans lack competent staff" demonstrated that President George Bush would lose the first post-Cold War election.

"Every investigation in the past shows that once the index of consumer confidence falls below 100, the ruling party will be defeated in the struggle for the White House," the article read.

"In the face of the new post-Cold War situation, the White House needs to change horses. Therefore it is inevitable that the new replaces the old."

The newspaper, which has been associated with the reformist wing of the Communist Party, is the first in China to predict a Clinton victory. All others have either been guardedly neutral or have adopted the official line laid down by Foreign Minister Qian Qishen, who in an internal speech earlier this month voiced the government opinion that a Bush administration would be better for China. (UPI)

### Latest Poll Finds Little Change in the Race

LOS ANGELES — Bill Clinton remains in command of the presidential race, a new Los Angeles Times poll has found. In the nationwide survey, Mr. Clinton leads, with 43 percent, to 32 percent for President Bush and 19 percent for Ross Perot, the independent. Since the last poll for the newspaper in early October, Mr. Perot has roughly doubled his support, while Mr. Clinton's lead over Mr. Bush has slipped from 14 percentage points to 11.

Among a smaller sample considered the most likely voters, the margin is essentially unchanged: Mr. Clinton leads, with 44 percent, to 34 percent for Mr. Bush and 18 percent for Mr. Perot.

Still, there are some worrisome signs for Clinton: The survey shows that voter doubts about his honesty are rising and their overall assessment of him is diminishing. The poll also suggests the possibility of more turbulence in these final days: Although only 5 percent of voters still describe themselves as undecided, another 16 percent say they are not certain to vote for the candidate whom they currently prefer.

The poll was conducted from Saturday through Monday night, and thus only partially reflects the controversy that erupted after Mr. Perot said Sunday that he had quit the race last summer because of reports that the White House plotted dirty tricks against his family.

It is not yet clear what effect the charges will have on Mr. Perot's campaign. But the poll shows that Mr. Perot's support is significantly less firm than that of Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton; just over one-third of current Mr. Perot backers say that they could still vote for someone else, compared with just one in 10 of those supporting Mr. Clinton, and about one in eight of those backing Mr. Bush.

The poll surveyed 1,532 registered voters, including 1,126 likely voters. It has a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points for both groups. (LAT)

### The Perot Pitch: 'Vote Your Conscience'

DALLAS — Here are the details of a television commercial by Ross Perot, which begins airing this week.

Title: "How to Vote"

Time: 60 seconds

Key Images: Mr. Perot sitting at a desk, speaking to camera.

Text: "The closer we get to the election, the more people will be telling you how you should vote. The press. The polls. The parties. They're all counting your vote before you even leave your house on November 3rd."

"I'm not going to tell you how to vote. That's wrong. But you ought to vote for what you believe in and you know that's right."

"If you want to rebuild the job base, let your vote say so. If you want a government that comes from the people instead of at the people, let your vote say so. If you want to reduce our \$4 trillion national debt, let your vote say so."

"Look at the issues. Look at the facts. Look at all three candidates. And then vote your conscience."

"Goal: To counter the notion that a vote for Mr. Perot would be wasted and that the election has already been decided."

Analysis: Mr. Perot hopes to offset the "wasted vote" argument with the traditional "send-them-a-message" appeal of long-shot candidates. (AP)

### Quote-Unquote

Marilyn Quayle, the vice president's wife, on Ross Perot: "If he didn't have \$4 billion, he wouldn't be in the race. He's bought himself this ticket. He's not doing this for the American people. He's doing it because he can't stand George Bush, because George Bush is one of the few men in the world who has ever told him he can't do something." (NYT)

## New York Senate Opponents Are Running Neck and Neck

NEW YORK — A week before Election Day, the New York Senate race is a toss-up between Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato and the state attorney general, Robert Abrams, even as Mr. Abrams' fellow Democrat, Bill Clinton, retains a double-digit lead over President George Bush in the state, according to a new statewide New York Times poll.

After six weeks of rancorous campaigning, Mr. Abrams leads Senator D'Amato among registered voters by just three percentage points, 38 percent to 35 percent — within the survey's margin of sampling error. Nearly one-quarter of voters said they were still undecided, an unusually high percentage late in a race.

When undecided voters were pressed to say which way they were leaning, the contest became a virtual draw, with 42 percent saying they favored Mr. Abrams and 41 percent naming Mr. D'Amato. Mr. Abrams leads only in New York City, while the senator holds a slight edge upstate and a double-digit lead in the suburbs on Long Island and in the Hudson Valley.

The tight Senate race contrasts with the presidential contest, in which the state survey — conducted Saturday through Monday — showed Mr. Clinton leading Mr. Bush 45 percent to 28 percent in the state, with 15 percent supporting the independent candidacy of Ross Perot.

## Away From the Hustings

- "Passive smoking," or involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, is a significant health hazard to children, according to a report approved by a panel of advisers to the Environmental Protection Agency. The report also classified environmental tobacco smoke as a known human carcinogen.
- The nation's largest food-stamp fraud has been uncovered at a sham retail meat market in the New York City borough of Brooklyn. Federal authorities said that for more than two years the market illegally redeemed \$43 million of the stamps, which are distributed to low-income people to help them buy food.
- Illegal racial bias in home lending persisted in 1991, with black applicants rejected for mortgages at twice the rate of whites, according to figures released by the Federal Reserve.
- A five-man team will travel to Vietnam to continue the search for new material that could help resolve the cases of U.S. servicemen still missing from the Vietnam War; the Pentagon said.
- A mild earthquake struck southern California about 100 miles east of Los Angeles. Seismologists said the tremor measured 3.3 on the Richter scale. No damage or injuries were reported.
- A young man convicted of killing a deaf man and wounding his brother after mistaking their sign language for aggressive gang signs received a 12-year prison term in San Fernando, California.
- The Strategic Defense Initiative suffered a second failure last week when the launching of an experimental target payload from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California was aborted two minutes after lift-off, the Pentagon said. The space-based missile defense program had had a similar launching failure in Virginia two days earlier.
- Victims of hurricanes in Florida and Hawaii and riots in California accused the Federal Emergency Management Agency of failing to deliver "full and fair" assistance. Legal aid lawyers in the three states said they were acting "to dispel any illusions the public might have about FEMA's ability to deliver basic disaster relief." (AP, Reuters, UPI, WP, NYT)

# In Michigan, the Outsider's Friend, Perot Rises in Polls

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Michigan has a certain affinity for the political outsider. In recent years such diverse figures as George C. Wallace, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Edmund G. Brown Jr. and Pat Robertson have made strong showings in caucuses or primaries here.

It is a state of great political volatility. Two years ago, for example, former Governor James J. Blanchard seemed to be cruising toward re-election. On the Thursday before Election Day, he led in one poll by 55 percent to 35 percent. Five days later, he lost.

"Voters here are more alienated from government and the political establishment than most," Mr. Blanchard said this week. "They've lost jobs or lost income. They are highly tax-sensitive and economy-sensitive, and they are worried sick about the future."

So it is not too surprising that this swing state is one of the places where Ross Perot has gained ground dramatically in the last two weeks on Governor Bill Clinton. Nor is it surprising that Mr. Clinton and President George Bush, both of whom campaigned here Sunday, planned to return Thursday for one more shot at Michigan's 18 electoral votes.

It is a fierce, unpredictable struggle. Suggesting that anything is possible, Mayor Coleman A. Young of

Detroit, a Democrat, calls this "the year when politicians make gold out of straw."

For Mr. Bush, re-election seems highly improbable without a victory in Michigan. But the Perot surge so far has helped Mr. Bush only indirectly, at least according to the public opinion polls; his standing has not budged as Mr. Clinton's has fallen.

In a poll conducted by The Detroit Free Press and WXYZ, a Detroit television station, from Oct. 3 to Oct. 7, Mr. Clinton led Mr. Bush, 50 to 31 percent, with 8 percent for Mr. Perot and 11 percent undecided. Two weeks later, after the debates, a poll taken on Oct. 20 and 21 showed Mr. Clinton down to 41 percent, Mr. Bush still at 31 percent and Mr. Perot at 19, with 9 percent undecided. About 625 likely voters were interviewed for each survey, and the margin of sampling error in each was plus or minus four percentage points.

Governor John Engler, the man who ousted Mr. Blanchard, said in an interview that the Republicans' private polls showed more movement toward Mr. Bush, especially when a tough test was applied to weed out unlikely voters.

But David Rohde, a professor of political science at Michigan State University, reads the polls differently. "Obviously, there is a substantial number of voters who are anti-Bush but not very pro-Clinton, and they have been flopping back and forth between Clinton and Perot for much of the last six months," he said.

"It's very hard to believe, after all this time, that those people are going to vote for the president, so the question becomes: Can Perot keep going up, to the point where he splits the anti-Bush vote with Clinton and lets the president pull out a narrow win?"

Mr. Rohde thinks not, especially after Mr. Perot's accusations Sunday that the Republicans plotted to disrupt his daughter's wedding.

Richard Posthumus, the leader of the Republican majority in the state Senate, agrees that Mr. Perot is not likely to go beyond 15 to 20 percent of the vote here. But he still sees some benefit for Mr. Bush in the Perot surge.

"Perot is getting the kind of people, blue-collar people, who might have gone for Ronald Reagan but won't go for George Bush because they feel betrayed on the tax pledge and on the economy generally," he said.

"So what does that do for Bush? Well, it slows down the Clinton-is-inevitable stuff. It makes people think again. And maybe it gives Bush some more time to work on the undecided 10 percent."

The final presidential debate, held Oct. 19 at Michigan State University, apparently propelled Mr. Perot's spurt in the state.

Frank Garrison, the head of the Michigan AFL-CIO, said that "a fair number of our guys like him because he's self-made and kind of macho." In addition, he said, Mr. Perot's opposition to Mr. Bush's

proposed free-trade agreement with Mexico, to which Mr. Clinton has given qualified support, has played a role in the Perot boom.

"For the trade union movement it's a matter of survival to win this one," Mr. Garrison said, adding that his organization was "draining its funds" in an effort on Mr. Clinton's behalf that is more intensive than any since 1960.

A state tabulation shows that Michigan has lost 85,000 manufacturing jobs in the last four years, and the announced closing of the big General Motors plant at Willow Run will cost another 6,000. Other major plant closures are said to be pending.

Mr. Perot's stature as a champion of American manufacturing was damaged over the weekend when The Flint Journal, the daily newspaper in a prototypical carmaking town, published a headline that said, "Perot — Billionaire, Presidential Candidate, Volvo, Mercedes Owner." The small print said he also drives an Oldsmobile.

A late development that could help Mr. Bush, Governor Engler said, is the resignation of Robert C. Stempel as chairman of General Motors, although the recession certainly contributed to his demise.

"If you think the way to fix General Motors' problems is to raise taxes and impose more stringent regulation, the way Bill Clinton wants to, then I think you're pretty crazy," he said.



At least two members of the audience in Des Moines, Iowa, appeared not to hold much interest in President Bush's campaign message.

## Gore Calls Off Speech in Colorado After a Bomb Scare

FORT COLLINS, Colorado — Senator Al Gore, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, canceled an appearance here after a bomb was found in the high school gymnasium where he was to speak.

The explosive device was discovered Tuesday under wooden bleachers at Rocky Mountain High School several hours before Senator Gore was due, a Secret Service spokesman said. Ordnance teams from the Secret Service and the military were called in to dismantle the device. The bomb, containing black powder, was a "very crude, elementary type of

device incapable of causing structural damage but could have caused injury to people in the vicinity," the spokesman said.

Principal Karen Dickson said a bomb threat had been telephoned to the school, but the Secret Service spokesman said it had never been made aware of any threat.

"The big story to me was not what happened or didn't happen," Mr. Hewitt said. "The big story to me was what did Ross believe happened. And without him, I couldn't do that story."

The image of Mr. Perot as a reluctant accuser who did not want to talk about the issue out of concern for his daughter is also belied

## Perot's Smear Story Is Breaking Apart

By Steven A. Holmes  
New York Times Service

DALLAS — In saying he dropped out of the presidential race in July because Republican operatives had planned a smear campaign against his daughter, Ross Perot has repeatedly insisted that he went public with his accusations only because they were about to be broadcast on the CBS News program "60 Minutes."

But the show's executive producer, Don Hewitt, said Mr. Perot was more than just a reluctant participant in the dramatic disclosure of his accusations. Mr. Hewitt said that while producers from the show had investigated rumors of a planned Republican plot against Mr. Perot's daughter, they did not have enough information to broadcast the story.

Mr. Hewitt said he had heard unspecified rumors but, until a "60 Minutes" producer traveled to Dallas to check into them, he did not know their precise nature.

"What I knew was that there was a threat on family," Mr. Hewitt said. "I did not know about dirty pictures or wedding disruptions."

It was only when Mr. Perot agreed to talk about his belief that the plot existed that the decision was made to broadcast the piece.

"The big story to me was not what happened or didn't happen," Mr. Hewitt said. "The big story to me was what did Ross believe happened. And without him, I couldn't do that story."

The image of Mr. Perot as a reluctant accuser who did not want to talk about the issue out of concern for his daughter is also belied

## Democrats and Racial Policy: 'A Quiet Revolution'

By Thomas B. Edsall  
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — Political events over the last year have produced among many black politicians a hard-nosed, and in some cases optimistic, analysis of a changing Democratic Party and of their relationship to while working-class voters in the Democratic coalition.

It is reflected in the comments of a number of black politicians here and elsewhere, who said that the success of the Clinton campaign has contributed to better black city-white suburb relations, with both sides finding common ground on issues of crime and economic development.

It is also demonstrated by a tolerance for the Clinton campaign's deliberate appeals to Reagan Democrats with such issues as reform-

ing the welfare system and his support for the death penalty.

Bernard Parker, a Wayne County commissioner and a black, said that as a politician, he understood why Mr. Clinton is playing down over policy commitments to the black community.

"It's because he is trying to reach white middle America," he said. "I'm not bothered by his strategy. I think the strategy is paying off. I am bothered by the racism of this country that forced him to do that."

The pointedly diminished role the Clinton campaign has given to the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has not only contributed to increased white support, according to interviews in white working-class neighborhoods, but has also fostered an assertiveness among black leaders.

"Jesse Jackson can shake the apples from the tree, but he doesn't know how to make the jelly from the apples," state Senator Kay Patterson of South Carolina declared. "He has served well in his role and now it is time to move on. We don't need for someone to fly in here to tell us what to do, and then fly out first class."

Representative John Lewis, a Georgia Democrat and a key Clinton ally who has been critical of Mr. Jackson, said: "I think what we are witnessing is what I call a quiet revolution in American politics."

"In the communities I deal with, people want to win, they want to see a Democrat in the White House," he said. "They understand that in order to win, it is necessary to bring back those individuals who had left the party."

One of the crucial events of the campaign, according to a number of Clinton operatives, was a confrontation between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Jackson on June 13, when Mr. Clinton criticized Jackson's Rainbow Coalition for providing a forum to the black rap singer Sister Soudjah.

At the same time, Mr. Clinton has called throughout the campaign for an end to welfare for those who can benefit from work training and education, a policy that some liberals, including a number associated with Mr. Jackson, have viewed as an anti-black signal.

Here in Detroit and in interviews with black politicians in other regions, the response to the Clinton campaign, and to the Jackson controversy, has been a mixture of support and ambivalence.

Robert Willis, former president of the South Oakland County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued that on the one hand, Mr. Clinton had conducted "a brilliant campaign."

"What he has done," Mr. Willis said, "is to make enough statements to invite middle America to his campaign. I think he has avoided the race issue enough, but hinted on race enough to say to African Americans and minorities and the disenfranchised, 'We are not going to reject you.'"

He said he thought that the Democratic Party was seeking to find new ground in a middle America that has essentially abandoned the moral imperative of racial equality.

"Basically that means we are not going to be able to look to the Democratic Party the way we used to for help," he said. "It is going to have to come from within."

Representative John Conyers, Democrat of Michigan, argued that the party had to run "two Southern Democrats who will talk about change, who will telegraph their sincerity on substantially improved race relations in this country without wearing it on their sleeves."

## No Clinton Aid in Home Paper

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, the state's largest newspaper, said Wednesday that it could not recommend Governor Bill Clinton and maintained its tradition of not endorsing presidential candidates.

The paper said in a "nonendorsement" editorial that President George Bush had run an unimpressive campaign and had been "less than successful" in domestic policy although he deserved credit for his foreign policy.

The newspaper said that with an Arkansas heading the Democratic ticket this might seem the time to break with its tradition, but the paper, long a critic of Mr. Clinton's, said it couldn't recommend the Arkansas governor.

Mr. Conyers, however, is disturbed by recent Clinton commercials emphasizing his support of the death penalty and his tough welfare proposals, which he described as pandering "too much to the conservative, racist approach."

## Black Support for Clinton Appears to Be Solid

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new survey suggests that there is enthusiastic support among blacks for Bill Clinton, seeming to contradict earlier predictions that black support for him was begrudging at best.

The survey of 850 blacks and an equal number of whites, sponsored by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, also showed dramatically negative judgments about President George Bush by blacks in particular and the population in general.

When asked which candidate "cares about people like you," 76 percent of blacks said Mr. Clinton and 15 percent said Mr. Bush. Among whites, 56 percent said Mr. Clinton and 43 percent said Mr. Bush.

Asked if the word "prejudiced" applied to the candidates, 32 percent of whites said it applied to Mr. Bush and 20 percent said the term fit Mr. Clinton. Among blacks, 38 percent said the term fit Mr. Bush, compared with 16 percent who said

that about Mr. Clinton. Large majorities — 88 percent of blacks, 74 percent of whites — believe that Mr. Bush "favors the rich."

The survey, conducted in the month ending Oct. 14, showed Mr. Clinton receiving highly favorable ratings from blacks on questions of knowledge, fairness and leadership. While more than 80 percent of blacks gave Mr. Clinton high marks on each area, only 30 percent thought Mr. Bush fair and 41 percent thought him a strong leader.

Although Mr. Clinton had been widely criticized among black leaders earlier in the campaign as taking the black vote for granted, these highly favorable descriptions of him suggest that blacks are making "more clearly a choice" than simply supporting him because he is the Democratic nominee, said David Bositis, a Joint Center analyst.

Even among the 30 percent of whites who felt "Clinton has been cooler and less friendly to black leaders" than have previous Democratic nominees, three out of four

said they planned to vote for him nonetheless. Overall, 75 percent of black respondents said they would vote for Mr. Clinton, 7 percent for Ross Perot and 7 percent for Mr. Bush. Mr. Clinton received the support of 39 percent of the white sample, Mr. Bush 34 percent and Mr. Perot 15 percent.

When asked which in a series of issues was most important to them personally, 38 percent of blacks

and 54 percent of whites said the economy; 20 percent and 11 percent said education; and 11 percent of both groups said health care. Only 5 percent of black respondents and 1 percent of whites said race relations was the most important issue.

**Korvy's New York Bar**  
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Confederation Center  
8, rue de la Confédération,  
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**U.S.A. Food and Bar PARIS**  
68, rue de Ponthieu  
75008 PARIS - (1) 45 62 01 77  
12 p.m. - 2 a.m.

**MADRID**  
Caballero de Goya, 10  
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Canada Votes for Trouble

Canada's constitutional referendum... a triumph for narrow regionalism and a sweeping repudiation of all the country's national leadership.

Making Up With Vietnam

Confronted with evidence that its secret archives could shed light on the fate of Americans missing since the Vietnam War...

It's Up to General Motors

General Motors is for better and worse a symbol of the American economy. Its prominence as largest manufacturer and automaker is part of the reason...

Other Comment

Canada Delays a Decision: Brian Mulroney, the godfather of the Canadian referendum, has a grim vision: "A no" in this referendum means the end of Canada.

Who Won the Cold War? Ask Instead What Was Lost

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The claim heard in campaign rhetoric that the United States under Republican Party leadership "won the Cold War" is intrinsically silly.

The GATT Crunch: What Helmut Now Has to Tell Francois

LONDON—Question: Of all the things hanging in the balance in this gale-struck autumn, which matters most to the world?

Why Do Canadians Have So Much Trouble Believing in Canada?

PARIS—The reaction one feels to the referendum in Canada is how unnecessary all this seems. Why should Canadians be doing this to themselves?

A January Date in Frankfurt With the Winning Team

WASHINGTON—To Europe and Japan, America's overt international devotion to enhancing international economic cooperation.

Europeans are resigned to a Clinton victory.

Most Europeans firmly believe that America must strengthen its domestic economy in order to become, once again, a dependable ally.

greater was the tendency in Moscow to tighten the controls by both party and police, and the greater the braking effect on all liberalizing tendencies in the regime.

1892: Austrian Wrath

BUDAPEST—A high Court official says, "The King has lost confidence in Hungarian Parliamentarism. His Majesty is displeased with the growing nationalism of the Magyars, which injures the Austro-Hungarian Army, and threatens to shake the international position of the Monarchy."

1942: Epidemic Peril

WASHINGTON—[From our New York edition:] The flat warning that serious epidemics may afflict the nation if a more equitable arrangement of inducing doctors into the armed forces is not adopted was issued today [Oct. 28] by the Senate subcommittee on man power, chaired by Senator Claude Pepper.

1917: Crisis in Spain

MADRID—Friends of Senor Dato, the former Premier, declare that whatever turn events may take he will not consent to resume the Premiership. Newspapers agree that Spain is faced with one of the most grave crises yet encountered.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

the King as follows: "The people have realized our incapacity to solve the problems confronting the country, and notably those created by the war. The country has lost confidence in the reorganization of Spanish policy. This crisis constitutes the final deathblow aimed at the old parties."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman

كلنا من الأهل

OPINION

Can a Vote Legalize Hate? Oregon Testing It on Gays

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — Cause and effect is always an iffy kind of thing, but reasonable people may discern a relationship between Ballot Measure 9 and the firebomb murders of Hattie Mae Cobens and Brian Mock in Salem, Oregon.

Four people, barely out of their teens and already devotees of white supremacist groups, have been charged with lobbing a Molotov cocktail into the apartment where the black lesbian and white gay man lived. The murder indictment said motive could be found in "defendants' perception of the race, color and sexual orientation" of the victims.

And maybe part of that perception came from the ballot measure to be decided next Tuesday. The people of Oregon will decide if their state constitution should be amended to "discourage homosexuality" and classify it as "abnormal, wrong, unnatural and perverse."

Trickle-down homophobia is what happens when government and community leaders trash gay people crudely or subtly, purse their lips and talk about "lifestyle choice" or open their mouths wide to use Scripture to justify their prejudice. The folks who cooked up the anti-gay referendum let loose a message of hatred and, lo and behold, it turned into a skinhead's firebomb.

That's why leaders of this country have to confront homophobia every chance they get. When the president of the United States is talking about swastikas painted on the walls of synagogues or crosses burned on the lawns of black households, he should include the other great prejudice in America, the one that has led to rampant gay-bashing, both rhetorical and physical.

He should never give a laundry-list speech without completing the list. When the president is talking about justice for all, intoning "young and old, rich and poor, black and white, male and female," he needs to remember to add "gay and straight."

Trickle-down tolerance is why we have leaders in the first place. It makes a difference that the Catholic Church, which has been no particular friend of gay rights, nevertheless has publicly opposed Ballot Measure 9, with the Ore-

gon Catholic Conference saying it "may contribute to attitudes of intolerance and hostility." It makes a difference that Governor William Weld of Massachusetts has given gay state employees the same spousal bereavement rights as heterosexuals. It makes a difference that Governor Pete Wilson of California has signed a law that protects homosexuals against job discrimination.

The gay-bashers can say what they please about special privileges, but all gay people really want is the right to rent and work and walk about like the rest of us. To teach if they're qualified; to move in next door if they're financially able. Oh, and they'd like us to remember that they're much, much more than the mechanics of their sex lives, just as we hetero types are.

Silence is not good enough; if you need to remember why, reread the words of the German prelate Martin Niemoller about the Nazis, the ones that began "They came first for the Communists and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist" and end with "Then they came for me and by that time no one was left to speak up." Silence gives consent — to the bigotry, the bashing and ultimately the firebombings.

In his memoir "Coming Out Conservative," the conservative activist Marvin Liebman recalls Ronald Reagan's diatribe when his son wanted to become a dancer. "Aren't dancers sort of... funny?" he asked. Mr. Reagan was soothed when Mr. Liebman invoked the names of Mikhail Baryshnikov and Fred Astaire. But Mr. Liebman was ashamed.

He writes: "I had stood quietly and achingly a gay man in the closet, competent to deal with Ronald Reagan's fears about his son, unable to deal openly with the facts of my own life. I had failed to tell him that many of us were 'funny' and that there would be nothing degrading about it if 'unfunny' people, like him, did not make it so."

For too long we dared not speak its name. Now, too often, people speak it and then lie, making monsters where there are only men and women. This puts an enormous responsibility on the leaders of this country. Trickle-down homophobia cannot exist if they speak out, loud and clear, for the rights of all people. If they speak the name, and pronounce it right. Call it gay. Call it human.

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Get Together and Defend the Taiga

By Tom Brokaw

NEW YORK — A new word is about to enter the environmental mainstream. The word is "taiga," the Russian name for their network of forests carpeting more than 5 million square kilometers of the Russian Far East and Siberia. The taiga is larger than Brazil's rain forests, and many scientists believe it is even more critical to the control of global warming.

Since the Russian government, desperate for investment, is inviting outside timber companies to log the taiga extensively, scientists and environmentalists met in Sweden this month and formed a taiga rescue network. In addition to coordinating research, lobbying and public relations efforts, they are developing plans to protect the rights of the indigenous people, the Udegei and other tribes. As Brazilian rubber tappers were an important early-warning system about

the reckless cutting of their forest, the Udegei hunters, fishermen and trappers are aroused about a foreign harvest of the many riches of their expanse of forests and rivers.

I learned of their concerns during a kayaking trip with five friends through the Sikhote-Alin hills, on a Russian peninsula hard by the Sea of Japan. A Russian wildlife biologist insisted that we explore the Bikin River watershed to have a full appreciation of the pristine quality of the forest. We found conifers, poplars and hardwoods stretching over an area the size of America's lower 48 states.

The taiga is the northernmost home of the elusive Siberian tiger. A Russian-American study of the territorial range and mating habits of this rare species was recently geographically expanded because of the threat of logging in its habitat. The tiger shares the woods

with giant brown bears, moose, elk, sable and tiny roe deer.

The few people we encountered, Russian and Udegei, live a simple, hard life in one-room log cabins scattered along hunting and trapping trails or huddled in small collectives along the edge of a river.

Any development of the region would not be easy. The absence of roads, power and political stability adds up to a costly investment. However, Russia's need for hard currency and the global competition for those resources — including gold and other mineral riches — will likely overrun investor caution.

Hyundai, the South Korean conglomerate, is logging 200,000 hectares and was recently awarded 240,000 more. Udegei leaders protested that they were not consulted and that requirements for environmental impact studies were set aside. Other timber giants — Weyerhaeuser of the United States, and Japanese companies — are exploring taiga prospects.

The possibilities for haphazard, reckless and rapacious exploitation are boundless. There are few safeguards. The Pacific Institute of Geography, a branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Vladivostok, has prepared a plan for more local control and prudent development, but the institute is out of money. The director is tempted to sell its services to developers — an opportunity for them to use the institute's scholarly research as a road map to the treasures.

A nonprofit California environmental think tank, the Pacific Energy and Resources Center, has created the Siberian Forests Project, a joint U.S.-Russian effort to mobilize environmentalists against an assault on the taiga.

Even if global warming were not a threat, what happens to the taiga is a monumental environmental, economic and political issue for global consideration. If the new world order has any meaning, what happens to this last great temperate forest must be at or near the top of the international environmental agenda.

Since there is virtually no pressure from the local population to develop the area, vast tracts could be set aside for the first true international wilderness park, financed by contributions from the industrial powers that for now are on a course only to harvest this paradise. High-end, carefully regulated international tourism could bring in additional hard currency.

Given the speed of developments in the new Russia, the need for a thoughtful, comprehensive approach to the taiga is urgent.

If there is no plan for long-range stewardship based on ecological research, the wilds of the Russian Far East and beyond will be lost to the high-pitched whine of a chain saw invasion.

The writer, anchor and managing editor of "NBC Nightly News," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Help Good Fortune Along

William Pfaff's opinion column on Russia ("For Russians, a Serious Debate in the Real World," Oct. 28) is a refreshing breath of qualified optimism. Europe and particularly Germany seem immersed in the doldrums these days. I think we are fortunate to have today's challenges to democracy in Eastern Europe, considering that just a few years ago no one in the West expected that the region would soon have democracies to challenge. Now the West should finally get down to the serious business of providing meaningful assistance.

JEFF THINNES, Berlin.

For African Agriculture

Richard Citchfield is correct about the need for a green revolution in Africa ("Time for a Green Revolution to Save Africa," Meanwhile, Sept. 14). But he is incorrect to state that the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations have "phased out agricultural programs."

Five international agricultural research centers are headquartered in Africa, sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, other international assistance agencies and the foundations. Collectively, they commit more than \$100 million per year to research on African agriculture.

The reasons why a green revolution has not taken place in Africa are many and complex. Lack of irrigation may be the most important reason. Harsh climate, infertile soils, difficult topography, the lack of roads, low levels of education, poor economic incentives and the lack of government resolve to solve the food production problem are others. However, the suffering in Somalia and

Ethiopia is linked more to armed revolution and a breakdown in law and order than to the shortcomings of agriculture.

There is no question that most African governments need to change agricultural policies to improve the economics of agricultural production. There is no question that fertilizer use as advocated by the Borlaug-Carter program is one way to increase production. But solving the food problem in Africa today is much more complex and difficult than solving it in Asia in the 1960s.

What is needed is wide-ranging and concerted action by African governments and donors, not a single technical fix. That is one reason why the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations remain committed to assisting African countries with those programs.

WALTER COWARD, Director, Rural Poverty and Resources, Ford Foundation, New York.

ROBERT W. HERDT, Director, Agricultural Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

Dealing With the ANC

Regarding "From de Klerk's Double Agenda to Death at the Ciskei Border" (Opinion, Sept. 15) by Alister Sparks:

The article puts all blame on the white government and white community. To be fair, it is necessary to understand the difficulties encountered by President Frederik de Klerk in dealing with the African National Congress. It should be pointed out once again that the ANC indulges in a close alliance with the South African Communist Party, one of the last hotbeds of this ideology, and

that it proclaims plans of nationalization that worldwide experience have shown to be a recipe for disaster.

The difficulties of establishing the new South Africa demand that the thrust for power be set aside. The tasks are so immense that only with the combined efforts of all parties can there be any hope of success.

MAX MAGNAGHI, Davigny, Switzerland.

Slavenka Drakulic

Regarding "Patriotism and Freedom Belong Together" (Opinion, Oct. 27):

You misidentified the author of this fine article as a man. Slavenka Drakulic, author of "How We Survived Communism — and Laughter" and several novels, is a woman.

MITCHELL G. ASH, Berlin.

The Perils of Intervention

My letter concerning intervention in Bosnia ("Munich 1938 Revisited," Sept. 18) has aroused quite a lot of correspondence. Tracy Danison ("Munich Re-visited," Letters, Oct. 1) argues that we should "consider the demoralizing effect of nonintervention on our political system." Has he pondered the effect of intervention by Russia and Austria-Hungary in Serbia, by Britain and France in Suez, by the United States in Vietnam, and by the U.S.S.R. in Afghanistan, on their political systems? They all thought their intervention would be minimal and short-term.

John A. Blevin ("Return to Munich," Oct. 8) states that "a show of force in 1938 could have deterred Hitler." What force? There was very little around to show, and Hitler was out bluffing.

Ms. Danison speaks of "heavily armed thugs." The problem is that in civil wars one man's terrorist is another's freedom fighter. Each party feels that it is in the right. There will always be quarrels between neighbors, usually about land and enveloped by race and religion. The lesson of history seems to be to fight if one is directly involved and to stay out if one is not.

I have just returned from a long journey in Russia and Central Asia where, as you would expect, the television news is more concerned with Georgia and Armenia than with Bosnia. The images are just as horrifying and the danger to world peace perhaps greater, yet in the West we hear no calls for intervention. Similar situations are going to come to the boil in that area before long.

The fighting may indeed spread to Kosovo and further, but it would still be a local quarrel. Since the problems of the Balkans will continue to exist in 100 years if we do not interfere and in at least 500 if we do, all these well-intentioned persons should ask themselves how long intervention is supposed to last and who is to pay in cash and in lives.

It should not be forgotten that if this appalling situation exists, it is because the allies meddled in the area after World War I, creating the politically impossible state of Yugoslavia.

GEOFFREY BYRNE-SUTTON, Geneva, Switzerland.

Keep Out?

Outside interference exacerbates internal disputes; Yugoslavia is no exception. The West encouraged secession, removing any chance of compromise. LAZA KEKIC, London.

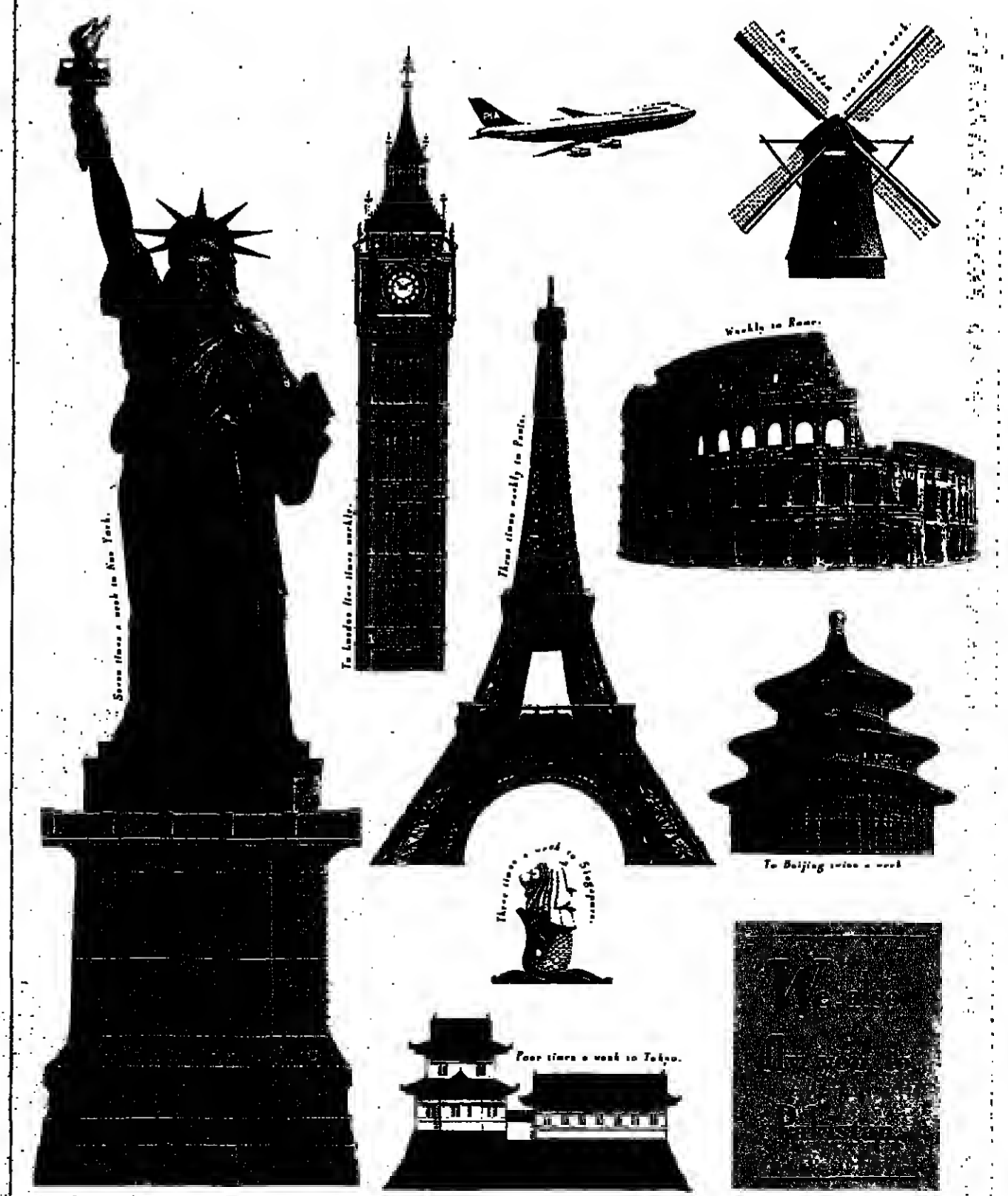
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# Japan, Breaking the Embargo, to Resume Hanoi Aid

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — Japan has informed U.S. officials that it will resume economic aid to Vietnam shortly after the U.S. election, thus creating another major breach in the American-led economic embargo against the Hanoi government.

An administration official said the Japanese decision may be announced by Tokyo around Nov. 6. It was made known to the administration before a high-level team headed by General John Vessey visited Hanoi a week ago. That mission resulted in what President George Bush later hailed as a "break-through" toward accounting for U.S. servicemen still missing from the Vietnam War.

A State Department official who declined to discuss details of the Japanese plan said that "no country in the world has been more cooperative than Japan" with U.S. policies toward Vietnam. His remarks suggested

that the U.S. reaction to the expected Japanese announcement will be muted.

The future of the trade embargo against Vietnam is among the major issues that will be considered in a review of U.S. policy ordered by Mr. Bush last Friday, after receiving a report from General Vessey on the mission to Hanoi. Other issues under consideration include moves toward normalization of diplomatic relations with Hanoi.

Until now, the administration has hesitated to take additional steps toward economic and political ties with Vietnam because of limited progress in resolving the cases of the 2,265 Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam War. The policy review was prompted by the discovery of additional Vietnamese archival records, including 4,800 photographs of American prisoners or war dead, and Vietnamese promises of more information to come.

The Japanese decision, along with greatly increased

trade and investment in Vietnam by other nations, has made the U.S. embargo increasingly ineffective, according to economic analysts.

South Korea, like Japan a major U.S. ally in Asia, recently opened an office in Hanoi and has announced plans to establish full diplomatic relations with Vietnam before the end of the year. Korean-Vietnamese trade is already rising dramatically, from \$240 million last year to perhaps double that amount this year.

According to figures provided to U.S. officials who participated in the Vessey mission, Taiwan is the No. 1 foreign investor in Vietnam with about \$750 million in total investments. Hong Kong is second with about \$305 million, the officials said.

Figures provided by the Vietnamese State Committee for Cooperation and Investment indicate that at least 34 additional nations have invested in Vietnam while U.S. investments remain barred by the trade embargo. Among the nations putting money in Viet-

nam have been such U.S. allies as Britain, France, Germany, Australia and Canada as well as Japan and many other Asian countries.

Japan's economic aid program to Hanoi was negotiated following the fall of Saigon in 1975 but then suspended at U.S. urging after the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia late in 1978. The resumption of aid is dependent on a Tokyo-Hanoi agreement on how to handle about \$170 million in outstanding loans that Japan made during the Vietnam War to the former South Vietnamese government. A Japanese Embassy spokesman said negotiations about the outstanding loans were continuing.

It is unclear whether Japan's decision to resume bilateral economic aid means it will stop voting with the United States to block international development bank lending to Hanoi. The next crucial votes on this question in the International Monetary Fund are scheduled for April.

# A Call to Control Arms Race in Asia

## Indonesia Sees Uncertainties As U.S. and Russia Withdraw

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Concerned about an arms buildup in the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia said Wednesday that stricter measures were needed to control the spread of both conventional and mass-destruction weapons to prevent possible conflict in the region as the United States and Russia reduce their military presence.

Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, said in a speech here that the four major powers with interests in the region — the United States, Russia, China and Japan — should be encouraged to work toward a new strategic equilibrium at lower levels of armaments.

He said that "ever-increasing purchases of arms merely divert sorely needed resources from national development efforts without necessarily resulting in greater security."

Mr. Alatas said that although the risks of conflict in the Asia-Pacific area between the major powers were at their lowest level ever, "there have been rather disturbing reports of increased arms purchases by several countries in the region."

He said that a number of confidence-building measures should be applied to the region, including regular exchanges of information among major powers on their military budgets, doctrines and future force projections.

He said that Japan and China should join an agreement between the United States and Russia to prevent incidents at sea between naval forces.

The frequency and size of military exercises could also be reduced and made less provocative, Mr. Alatas said.

He added that countries in Southeast Asia were renewing efforts to persuade nuclear powers to treat the region as a zone that must be kept free of nuclear weapons.

The United States rejected a similar proposal several years ago, arguing that it would constrain movement of its naval forces, which many Asian countries regard as an important factor in maintaining a stable balance of power.

However, as part of a post-Cold War arms control program with Russia, President George Bush said in September of last year that nuclear weapons would be removed from all U.S. warships and all submarines except those carrying long-range nuclear missiles. Washington

said the withdrawal was completed in July.

Some analysts said that since U.S. ballistic missile submarines do not use Southeast Asian waters, the United States might now be more inclined to accept the plan to turn Southeast Asia into a nuclear weapon-free zone.

In an interview with Asian journalists on Friday, Frank Wisner, U.S. undersecretary of state for international security affairs, declined to say whether Washington still opposed establishment of such a zone in Southeast Asia.

He said the removal of tactical nuclear weapons from the U.S. Navy should give "a pretty clear picture of American policy and how that will contribute to what the leaders of your region want, a heightened degree of stability and peace in Southeast Asia."

In his address, Mr. Alatas said that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was drafting a nuclear weapon-free zone treaty for Southeast Asia. ASEAN members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. Alatas said ASEAN would consult other states, especially the nuclear powers, to obtain their support for the proposed treaty.

He said that under the treaty, foreign navies would continue to have the right to transit Southeast Asian waters.

ASEAN also is drawing up a blueprint to make Southeast Asia a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" in which countries would agree to settle disputes by negotiation and not permit foreign powers to establish military bases.

Analysts said that improved relations between ASEAN and countries of Indochina, and withdrawal of Soviet forces from bases in Vietnam and U.S. forces from bases in the Philippines, would make it less difficult than in the past to establish a peace zone.

They said that such a zone would not preclude Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia from continuing to offer U.S. naval and air forces access to their military facilities.

Mr. Alatas said that "seeking security through military alliances with the major powers has been proven to be counterproductive."

—MICHAEL RICHARDSON

# Greater UN Role in Somalia?

## Pressure Builds for Use of Force to Send Aid

By Trevor Rowe

WASHINGTON Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — As famine and war in Somalia continue, the UN Security Council has been gripped by deep frustration, and diplomats say pressure is mounting for additional steps, including the possible use of force, to deliver food to the millions of hungry people there.

But there is no agreement on specific measures. The situation has been complicated because the coordinator of UN operations in Somalia, Mohammed Sahnoun, has tendered his resignation after

being chastised by Secretary General Butros Butros Ghali for criticizing the UN performance there.

Much of the frustration felt by council members stems from the United Nations' inability to protect the distribution of food. On Aug. 28, the council authorized the deployment of 3,500 UN troops. But only 500 Pakistani troops have been sent and they have not yet begun protecting aid operations, which remain cramped because of warfare and opposition from local warlords in much of the country.

UN officials said that unless aid programs were accelerated, as many as 250,000 Somalis could die before the end of the year and an estimated 4.5 million faced starvation because of the drought and clan warfare.

"If the situation remains as it is and the factions don't cooperate, what do you do?" a Western diplomat asked. "You have to look that one in the eye," he said, and "indefectably you have to conclude on the use of force."

UN policy opposes the use of force and has sought agreement among Somali factions to permit the delivery of aid. UN officials question whether countries really will contribute troops for an operation involving force. "Who is going to lead the charge?" a UN official asked.

African countries have begun discussing the possibility of a Cam-

erodan-style operation in which the United Nations would administer much of Somalia. An African official whose country is on the Security Council said thinking on Somalia was beginning to shift.

"This is no longer a traditional peacekeeping operation," the official said. "It's a radical solution requiring radical solutions."

**Independent Style at Issue**

Jane Perlez of The New York Times reported earlier from Nairobi: Amid a faltering relief effort and increased violence in Somalia, the senior representative of the United Nations there submitted his resignation Monday night in a dispute over his free-wheeling style and what he considered to be lack of support in New York.

The UN official, Mohammed Sahnoun, was said by his spokesman to be frustrated by UN insistence that he win support of a recalcitrant Somali warlord before deploying 500 UN troops that arrived in the capital, Mogadishu, nearly a month ago.

A former Algerian diplomat, Mr. Sahnoun has angered senior officials of UN aid agencies, who resented his frequent criticisms of what he said was their slow start in Somalia.

Mr. Butros Ghali reprimanded Mr. Sahnoun last week about his attacks on the agencies in a "strongly worded" letter, diplomats said.

Mr. Sahnoun's resignation letter comes as factional violence in Somalia has increased markedly, delaying food deliveries and dramatically increasing the number of deaths from starvation in a bush town where the death rate had fallen.

2 Belfast Men Shot in Legs

Agence France-Press

BELFAST — Two men were shot in the legs by masked gunmen late Tuesday in separate incidents that bore all the hallmarks of sectarian attacks, local police said.



"COMFORT WOMEN" PROTEST — Maria Rosa Henson, one of six Filipino women who have said they were forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers during World War II, speaking at a rally in Manila on Wednesday. The women want an apology and compensation from Tokyo.

# Plutonium Ship to Sail to Japan in November

Reuters

TOKYO — A Japanese ship with a cargo of plutonium will leave France for Japan "probably around Nov. 11," Kyodo news agency reported Wednesday, quoting an official of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The official said that the agency had concluded monitoring work at a French nuclear fuel reprocessing plant where the plutonium was to be packed into casks.

The plutonium, reprocessed from spent uranium brought from Japanese power plants, is being

shipped for use in Japan's experimental fast breeder reactor program.

The ship's voyage is arousing international resistance, particularly from countries that could lie along the route. Japan has kept the ship's course secret.



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# Ethnic Division Of Bosnia Rejected By Owen and Vance

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**GENEVA** — The international mediators Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen on Wednesday formally rejected the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina into separate ethnic republics for its three main peoples.

In a draft proposal for a new constitution, Mr. Vance, the UN envoy, and Lord Owen, representing the European Community, "deemed it necessary to reject any model based on three separate, ethnic, confessionally based states." That is the option favored by Bosnia's Croats and especially its Serbs.

The draft also rejected a strong central government of the sort sought by Muslim Slavs, who dominate the Bosnian government. It said in reference to the minority Croats and Serbs that "a centralized state would not be accepted by at least two of the principal ethnic, confessionally based groups since it would not protect their interests in the wake of the bloody civil strife."

Muslims are the biggest single group in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The three sides started negotiations on the draft on Wednesday. Bosnia-Herzegovina's hard-line Serbian nationalist leader, Radovan Karadzic, had already criticized the effort on Tuesday, saying a solution "cannot come from the outside." He stressed that he stood by a plan drawn up in Lisbon in March that called for the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina into three cantons along ethnic lines.

The draft says the government should have control of foreign affairs and the armed forces while maintaining an ethnic balance by rotation or proportional sharing of posts.

Diplomats said the plan was almost certain to be resisted by Serbian and Croatian nationalists in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where radical leaders of both communities have already proclaimed their own ethnic states.

# FLEE: Bosnia Refugees

**(Continued from page 1)**

been allowed through Serbian roadblocks and escaped to Croatia. Others have been spotted, arrested and taken to detention camps, where they have joined thousands of other Muslims being held by the Serbs.

In Stup, a principally Croatian district inside the siege lines, the price of freedom has been \$340 for each family member helped to escape. Some paid the money and crossed into Serb-held territory, only to be quickly seized. There has been no trace of these people.

Some families have crept up to the barbed-wire barriers ringing Sarajevo airport, wriggled beneath them or cut their way through, and headed across the runway and into the UN airport zone. But the UN forces operate under an agreement that forbids the airport's use for the movement of people normally by both the Bosnian government and the Serbian forces, and most people entering the airfield have been forced to turn back.

For officials of the peace force, the problem of deciding who gets their help in leaving the city and who does not has become a nightmare.

According to these officials, evacuations would normally be the responsibility of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Swiss-based medical and relief group that has organized prisoner exchanges and civilian evacuations in world wars and many other conflicts.

But the Red Cross withdrew its staff from Bosnia after its chief delegate here was killed in a Serbian artillery attack outside Sarajevo in April.

This has left Sarajevo residents with nowhere to turn but the United Nations, which controls the airport and the road leading to it, as well as access to the Western relief planes.

The UN force, with its fleet of armored personnel carriers, is also the only one that can pass in relative safety from the Bosnian-held parts of Sarajevo to the Serb-held districts on the periphery. The roads out are littered with ordinary vehicles that have been reduced to twisted wrecks by the gunfire and shelling.

From the outset, the UN force has been reluctant to help people leave for several reasons. Among these is pressure from West European governments, which have demanded that everything possible be done to keep the tide of Bosnian refugees—already estimated at 1.3 million out of a prewar population of 4.4 million—from swelling.

At least 700,000 refugees have fled Bosnia, many to West European countries, whose governments have resolved not to admit any more.



Governor Bill Clinton reaching out to a sea of hands at a rally in Jackson, Mississippi, on Wednesday.

# CAMPAIGN: A Job for Perot?

**(Continued from page 1)**

poll, saying, "I think it's going to go like an accordion now."

Mr. Bush said the Democrats "feel it slipping away."

But a Washington Post poll of likely voters to be published Thursday had Mr. Clinton at 44 percent, Mr. Bush 34 percent, and Mr. Perot at 19 percent. The Post poll, conducted between Friday and Tuesday, surveyed 1,127 likely voters, with a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The Los Angeles Times, in a major survey released Wednesday, also seemed to confirm a double-digit lead for Mr. Clinton. Among 1,532 registered voters, Mr. Clinton had 43 percent, Mr. Bush 32 percent and Mr. Perot 19 percent. Even among a sample of 1,126 "likely" voters, Mr. Clinton had support from 44 percent, Mr. Bush from 34 percent and Mr. Perot from 18 percent. The survey was conducted between Saturday and Monday and had the same margin of error as the Post's.

In making the suggestion about Mr. Perot, Mr. Clinton may be responding to a worry about the Texan's ability to spend millions of dollars on television ads in the final days of the campaign, or he may be seeking an overwhelming victory to claim a mandate for his plan for economic revival.

Mr. Perot's aides announced Wednesday that the Texas billionaire would campaign at rallies in Florida, Missouri, California and Texas before the election.

In keeping with the unconventional nature of this year's campaign, the question about a Perot role was put to Mr. Clinton by an NBC interviewer who quoted the entertainer and actress Cher. The interviewer noted that Cher's idea of "heaven" was "a Clinton pledge to give Perot a top economic job."

# COLONY: Deal Disputed

**(Continued from page 1)**

both the proposals and the governor. During a visit to Beijing last week, Mr. Patten was snubbed by top Chinese officials.

Mr. Patten said his proposals were an attempt to increase democratic participation without contradicting the Basic Law, which sets out elections for the 60-seat legislature that include directly elected seats, seats elected by functional constituencies or interest groups, and 10 members elected by an Election Committee.

Mr. Patten's proposals would give virtually everyone in the workplace a direct vote for some functional constituency seat and would place directly elected municipal officials on the 1995 Election Committee.

China's 1997 blueprint outlines an Election Committee to be made up of 800 prominent people—and appointed by Beijing, according to a Hong Kong government official. Functional constituencies seats were to be elected by a small number of elite in each group.

The letters, many between Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and British and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, show at one point, while pressing for more directly elected seats in both legislatures, that Mr. Hurd agreed in principle that the Electoral Committee in 1995 would conform to the 1997 model. But Britain had put forward five principles for fair elections and Mr. Hurd pressed China to enshrine them in the Basic Law.

"In the end, the negotiations broke off because China wouldn't agree to more directly elected seats, and the Basic Law was published without our five principles," said a senior Hong Kong government official. "There's no agreement here."

# MAJOR: Facing Down the Rebels

**(Continued from page 1)**

"paving" or setting the date and terms of the full-scale ratification debate. Mr. Major, whose party has a 21-seat majority in Parliament, was facing the possibility that 20 or more members of Parliament might vote against him in the Commons.

Since the vote will not be a confidence motion, Mr. Major would not be obliged to resign in the event of a defeat. But some political sources said he had warned that he would step down and call new elections if defeated.

After one influential member, Sir George Gardiner, chairman of the right-wing 92 Group told the prime minister to stop "bullying the party with these rather stupid and meaningless threats of a general election," Mr. Major sought to win the support of rebel members through a series of face-to-face meetings. He said talk of his resignation was a "press allegation."

Several members at the meetings said there was no talk of the prime minister's departing, but that Mr. Major had argued the long-term economic and political benefits of ratifying the treaty. Meanwhile, Mr. Hurd said that the treaty was "the only possible agreed frame-

work for the success of the community for the next few years."

"I do not see another foundation on which we can make that progress," he said.

Mr. Major plans to address the 1922 committee of back-bench, or rank-and-file, Conservative members on Thursday night to urge them to heal the widening rift within the party over Maastricht. But Sir George Gardiner said the prime minister's determination to press ahead with the Maastricht bill "was totally out of tune with the country's priorities."

Political sources said that whether or not Mr. Major was able to convince the 1922 committee to cooperate depends on how the motion for next week's debate is worded at a cabinet meeting Thursday.

The opposition Labor Party has now swung round entirely to a pro-Europe position, and supports the Maastricht treaty, while rejecting the Conservative government's refusal to endorse social aspects of the treaty, such as provisions for health and safety at work.

But the party intends to vote against Mr. Major next week, and if enough Conservative members do so as well, the government could be fatally weakened, according to some political observers.

# CRIME: Return of Highwaymen

**(Continued from page 1)**

The public. The agencies found 133 crimes in the 15 months before May 1990. They recommended clearing shrubs from rest-room windows and training custodians to be alert to signs of criminal behavior.

Law-enforcement officials say many of the less serious crimes go unreported because victims, especially if they were not injured, are often anxious to get back on the highway.

Louis R. Mizell Jr., a security consultant in Bethesda, Maryland, who collects information and statistics on criminals and terrorists, said his company had recorded more than 20,000 serious crimes on the nation's highways in the last 12 months—a number he describes as "only the tip of the iceberg."

"I think the average motorist would be shocked to see this chronicle of bizarre and brutal highway crimes," said Mr. Mizell, who teaches a course on terrorism at the American University in Washington and whose data base is the envy of some law-enforcement agencies.

There are as many explanations for the rise in highway crimes as there are experts. Some cite the proliferation of pistols, and others cite the rise in "carjacking," or scaling cars at gunpoint, a crime whose recent popularity led Congress to pass a law this month providing 15-year federal sentences for offenders.

"Criminals are much more mobile and a lot more cavalier," said Paul E. Zellerbach, supervising deputy district attorney for Riverside County, California.

This mobility has made many small communities near the interstate vulnerable to more crime, and it makes criminals harder to catch.

Among the most prevalent highway crimes, Mr. Mizell said, are those committed by people impersonating police officers. At least 25,000 men, women and children a year are victims of such crimes, he says. Anybody can send away for red or blue flashing lights, which are advertised in law-enforcement magazines; some lights are portable and can be attached to the cigarette lighter.

Just a few weeks ago, a 32-year-old New Jersey woman who was driving alone along a busy stretch of the New Jersey Turnpike near Edison was pulled over by an unmarked car with flashing blue lights. A man got out of the car, produced a badge, then sexually assaulted her at gunpoint in her car and fled in his own car. He was not caught.

"We just had an outbreak of an individual or individuals stopping single women on lonely stretches of Illinois highway, using a flashing light to pull them over, then abducting and raping them," said Steve Corso, a spokesman for the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois.

# TV: The Flicker of the Talk Shows

**(Continued from page 1)**

questions as: "When was the last time you drove?"

Some of the programs have had a harder edge. NBC's Bryant Gumbel told Mr. Bush on the "Today" show: "Rightly or wrongly, Mr. President, the perception exists that George Bush is out of touch. That he doesn't connect with the people who are suffering, that he's a man of position and privilege who, you often hear, just doesn't get it."

On the King show this month, the CNN host asked Mr. Bush such questions as: "When was the last time you drove?"

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**CITY FILES**

**Athens**

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Emergency: 100  
Tourist Police: 171  
Medical assistance: 166  
U.S. Embassy: 721 29 51  
Tourist Office: 32 23 111  
American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce: 36 18 385  
Customs: There is no limit on importing foreign currency. The import of local currency is limited to 100,000 drachmas; no more than 25,000 drachmas can be exported.  
Currency: \$1 equals 191 drachmas.

Neighborhoods: Lying below the Acropolis of Athens is the Plaka, the heart of the old market district with its winding streets. Between the Acropolis and Lycabettus mountain is the main hub: Syntagma, or Constitution, Square, just below the old royal palace. This is now the Parliament building, with the National Garden beyond it. Sidewalk cafes line the square, which is surrounded by high-rises. The Stadium thoroughfare leads northwest past major banks and the stock exchange to Omonoia Square, near the National Theater.

**Lisbon**

Country and city codes: 351 1  
Emergency (police): 115  
Medical assistance: 115  
U.S. Embassy: 726 6500  
Tourist Office: 57 5086  
Trade Fair Center (Feira Internacional de Lisboa): 362 0130  
U.S. Chamber of Commerce: 57 2561  
Local Chamber of Commerce: 342 3277  
Customs: No restrictions on foreign currency or traveler's checks. Foreigners can claim refunds on the value-added tax on purchases by having their receipts stamped at Customs.  
Currency: \$1 equals 130 escudos.

Neighborhoods: Lisbon is built on hills facing the estuary of the River Tagus. Medieval Lisbon can be seen in the Alfama, topped by churches and monasteries. The commercial and shopping district lies between the Praça do Comercio, fronting on the sea and flanked by lovely pink-walled buildings, and the Rossio, where the National Theater presents its classical facade. Bairro Alto, home of the fado houses, also offers some of Lisbon's best restaurants. The nearby resorts of Estoril and Cascais feature an elegant casino and a beautiful coast.

**CALENDAR**

LISBON OCTOBER 13-DECEMBER 6: Paintings by Maria Helena Vieira da Silva, Palacio Galveias, Tel. 797 1326

ATHENS NOVEMBER 12-14: Berliner Symphoniker, Wiener Singverein, under the direction of M. Gorydis, Athens Palace of Music, Tel. 728 2333

ATHENS NOVEMBER 28-30: TEXTILIA/EUROMODE, Hellenic Fashion Fair, Hotel Inter-Continental, Tel. 363 0115

LISBON NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 8: MOTOEXPO, International Two-Wheel Show, Feira Internacional de Lisboa, Tel. 362 0130

ATHENS DECEMBER 2-3: Wiener Symphoniker, under the direction of Georges Pretre, Athens Palace of Music, Tel. 728 2333

LISBON JANUARY 6-10: BTL, Lisbon Travel Market, Feira Internacional de Lisboa, Tel. 362 0130

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# ANKARA

## A Five-Part Program To Build a Better Future

Ten years ago, Ankara had serious pollution and infrastructure problems, as well as limited goods available to consumers. Today, with cleaner air and elegant shops, the picture is much brighter.

The use of clean-burning Siberian gas has cleared the atmosphere on most days; in fact, at the recent Earth Summit conference in Rio de Janeiro, Ankara won the accolade of being among 12 cities cited for environmental achievement from around 150 candidates. The new threat to the environment comes from a multiplying number of cars, another indicator of rising prosperity.

But the Greater Ankara Municipality (GAM) still faces many challenges. The city has mushroomed this century since it was chosen in the early 1920s by the founder of the new Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, as its capital. Then only a small town of around 30,000 people, Ankara nevertheless had a long history dating back to the dawn of civilization in the Hittite

period around 2,000 BC. Its most illustrious previous guise was perhaps as a provincial capital, Angora, in the days of the Roman Empire. Several major battles were fought around the city, including the defeat of the Ottoman sultan Bayezit in 1402 by invading Mongol hordes led by Tamurlane.

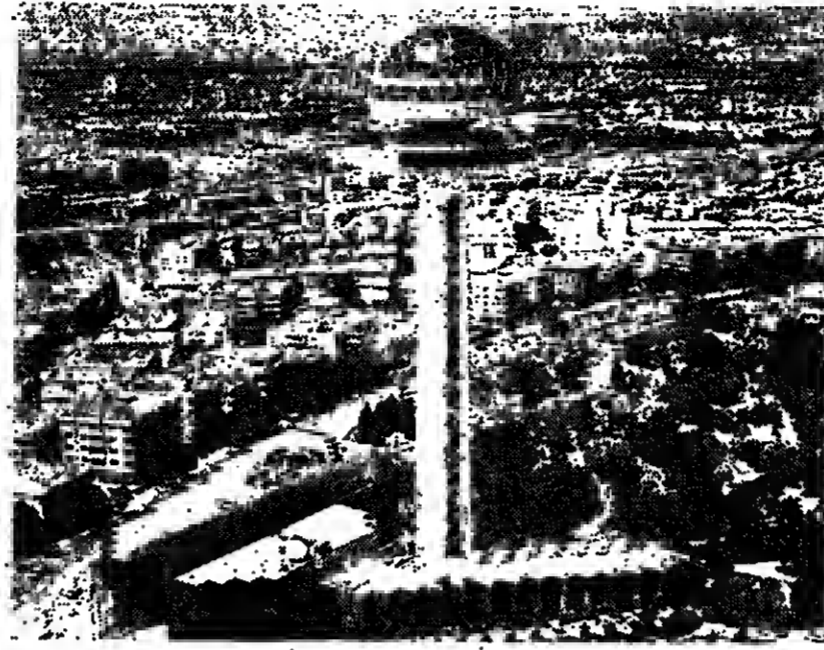
### City boasts a highly educated population

In modern times, however, the municipality's most challenging task has been to keep abreast of pell-mell, rural-urban migration, especially after World War II. From a population of around 300,000 in the 1930s, Ankara is now home to around 3 mil-

lion people, many living in squatter settlements known as *göçkondu* (literally, "built-at-night") around the periphery of the city. This is reflected in the dualism of informal and formal economic sectors, with consequent disparities of income and essential services. The city has been a planner's nightmare, but the present administration under Mayor Murat Karayalçin has pressed ahead with a medium-term working plan and program centered on five major projects costing a total \$2.4 billion: a subway system; an interlinked, light-rail system (Ankaray); a pipeline network supplying homes, offices and industry with natural gas; rehabilitation and upgrading of the water-supply system; and finally a program to tackle long-neglected sewage-disposal problems. Together with smaller public works, these will meet the city's basic infrastructure requirements up to around 2015-2025.

Such an ambitious, simultaneous program of infrastructure renewal and expansion has naturally caused temporary disruptions, especially traffic jams. Mr. Karayalçin says, "I think our success is that we have convinced the people of Ankara that they have to live under quite severe conditions for a few years" as new infrastructure is put into place.

These public works have provided some of the biggest construction jobs in Turkey. Among the chosen contractors are two firms that have always been headquartered in Ankara: Gama Endüstri and Ceylan İnşaat Ltd. Sti. Founded in the capital in



Atakule Tower: both sophisticated facilities and parks are planned for the city's future.

1959, Gama is now a major international contractor in its own right, recently spearheading the Turkish contracting drive into the new republics of the CIS, where by the end of the year it will have signed up fresh work totaling around \$400 million.

The advantages of having a base in the capital have always outweighed considerations of moving to Istanbul, says Gama's managing director, Ergil Ersu. "If we have some business, for example, with the treasury, it's only ten minutes away — and we can always arrange appointments at short notice with ministers," he explains. Ceylan İnşaat dates back to the

1960s. It now has a countrywide turnover of around \$550 million and serves as the flagship of a group of 14 companies. "You know that you have helped the city, the country, and that's the satisfaction and sense of achievement that you get," says Ceylan Holding's general manager, Mahmut Ceylan.

Western cities usually have to combat population loss and inner-city decline, but Ankara's planners face rapid urban expansion long into the future. "Our methods might look crude, but in the Turkish context they are more effective than the refined ones I learned at MIT in the

## City's Mayor Stresses 'Project Democracy'

"My vision for the future of Ankara is simply to create a contemporary city with all the necessary facilities," says Murat Karayalçin, the mayor of the Greater Ankara Municipality (GAM.)

He aims both to increase the level of income by enhancing economic activity and to make Ankara one of Turkey's most important cultural centers.

"Ankara has to organize her citizens in various forms through civic groups, because that is the most crucial feature [of a workable city structure]," Mr. Karayalçin stresses. His track record as a social-democrat organizer is impressive.

From the moment he arrived in Ankara in the late 1960s as a high-school student, he showed, according

to many observers, a determination to get people involved in an active consensus to better their living conditions and environment.

### One goal is to expand the city's cultural offerings

Before being elected mayor in the 1989 local elections, Mr. Karayalçin was the successful head of Batikent, a cooperative housing project with 200,000 units. "Workers in the treasury, in government offices, in the banks, all combined in groups to lobby the authorities in their respective fields," he says of the Batikent residents with whom he worked.

From his Batikent experience, the mayor developed the idea of applying the democratic process, in what he terms "project democracy," to Ankara's development projects. Obviously, the city's largest projects like

the subway and sewage-disposal systems transcend district levels and require central control. But for smaller-scale schemes in which the local population is most affected, such as park clearance and new construction, every effort is made to involve popularly selected representatives of the community on councils charged with taking all the



Murat Karayalçin, Mayor of Ankara.

crucial (including financial) decisions concerning these projects.

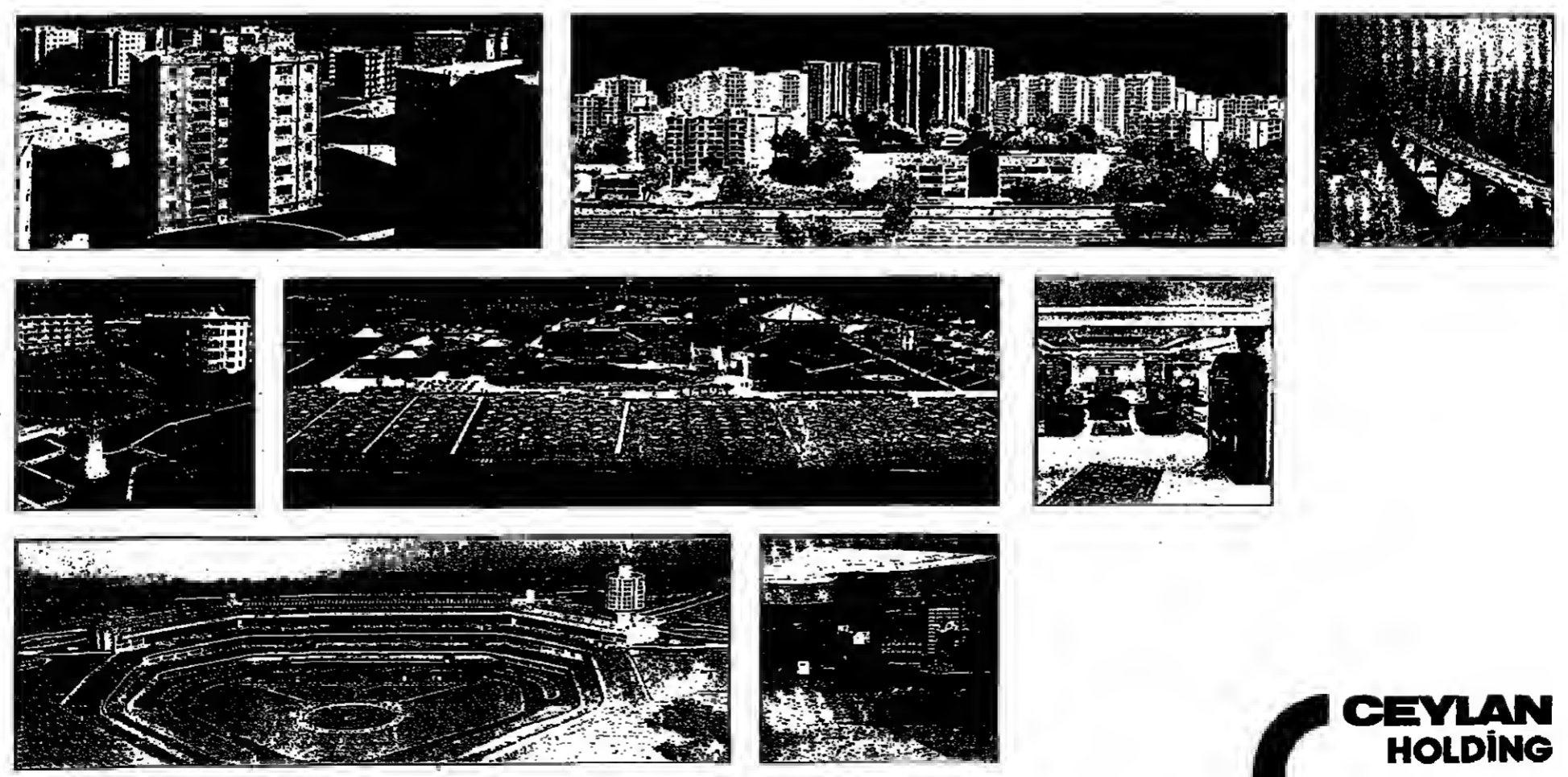
This process forces the municipality to use its resources more efficiently and makes citizens more aware of their social responsibilities, the mayor

Continued on Page 11

Continued on Page 11

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CEYLAN - ANKARA

# Sophisticated Infrastructure To Forge New Links

Thousands of Ankara's commuters will soon be able to count on the comfort and dependability of brand-new subway and light-rail stations instead of having to wait in lines for city buses.

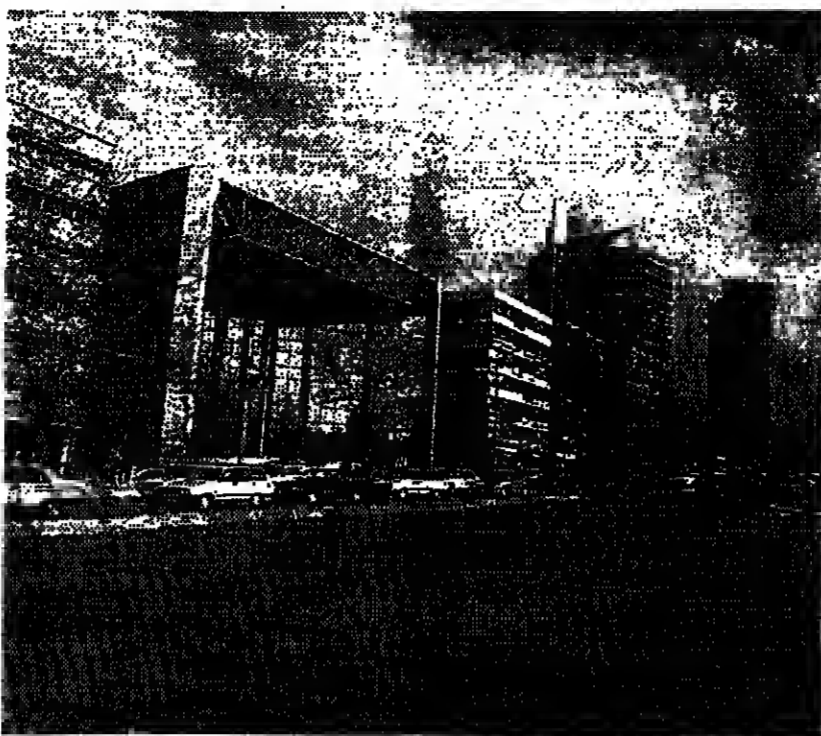
The backbone of the city's transport masterplan is a 55-kilometer (34.1-mile) rail network, to be built in stages over the next quarter century. Gama Endüstri, Guris and Canada's Urban Transport Development Company (UTDC) are leading the construction consortium for the first, 14.6-kilometer stage of the subway

work done by a consortium of Germany's Siemens and AEG, Italy's Breda, and Turkish contractor Yuksek. On completion in 1994, the railway will have 11 stations; by 1995, 20 trams will carry 60,000 people at peak hours, rising to 30 cars and 94,000 passengers by 2015.

Ankara will link up at the other end at Sogutuzü with ESHOT, which will be the third-largest intercity bus terminal in the world, capable of handling the arrival and departure of 600 vehicles per hour in a country where buses are the main means of intercity travel. Its overall covered area of 60,000 square meters (645,800 square feet) is scheduled for completion next year at a cost of around \$78.5 million by Ceylan İnşaat Ltd. St.

In the old city center of Ulus itself, increasing traffic congestion will be eased by the construction of a divided highway in a 600-meter (1,900-foot) cut-and-cover tunnel between the Diskapi and Ulus junctions, in a contract awarded to Aksular and Yasar Holding. Around the city's main mosque at Kocatepe, the municipality is implementing extensive roadworks and building car parks.

The municipality is also pressing forward with new peripheral routes,



Seker Bank's headquarters: the city's financial sector is growing.

awarding a contract earlier this year valued at about \$60 million to Ceylan İnşaat for the construction of a part-viaducted route between the Mamuk and Cankaya heights surrounding the city.

This constitutes the second phase of a planned highway beginning in Batikent, crossing over the Eskisehir and Konya highways, and on to the viaduct over the Imrahor valley to the Dogukent urban development project.

Sophisticated techniques such as a balanced cantilever system and external pre-stressing are being used by

Ceylan for the 600-meter viaduct itself, where the center spans will be 115 meters long and 65 meters high.

Work is pressing forward toward completion of the trans-Anatolian motorway to Istanbul and the Bulgarian border. Included is a major ring road round the city connecting with the main highway to the south-east and Turkey's southern neighbors.

The major element of the central government's own public-works program is the massive \$4 billion scheme to build a third crossing of the Bosphorus in Istanbul and a high-speed, double-track rail link all the way up to Ankara. This should greatly reduce the rail journey time between the capital and the country's commercial hub. Serious tendering by construction consortiums could start in the New Year.

# International Funding Found for Major Projects

Everyone in Turkey's government, from the prime minister to mayors, agrees that the country needs loan assistance, according to Murat Karayalçin, the Mayor of Ankara.

This is especially true for Turkey's major cities; 60 percent of the population lives in urban areas, yet the municipalities receive only 9.6 percent of public revenues. Existing municipal taxes add up to very little, and laws to change this have to go through ponderous and lengthy parliamentary debate.

"We have found the additional income from the capital markets,"

## \$343.1 million set for a light-rail project

says Mr. Karayalçin, adding that borrowing has been for new investment — not to cover current spending and transfer liabilities. "But it's obvious that we need to have a new and cheap financial resource, like an urban or municipal tax," he believes.

Some bankers fear the municipality is taking on too much of an external debt-servicing load, which, coupled with anticipated large budget deficits in 1992, could undermine the city's international credit profile. But to date, there has been no indication that the market's appetite is slackening for the municipality — in fact, to the contrary.

Despite the impact of the Gulf crisis, the Greater Ankara Municipality (GAM) has, since October 1990, successfully raised a series of bond issues in international markets, on its own account, without Turkish treasury guarantees.

A triple-B assessment in August from the U.S. Standard & Poors, in line with that granted earlier this year to the republic, should give GAM access to both the Yankee and Samurai bond markets in the U.S. and Tokyo, respectively. The municipality made its debut on the Samurai market in mid-October with a 50 billion yen bond issue for five years on a bullet repayment and 6.8 percent coupon interest, lead-managed by Nomura Securities.

The municipality expects such borrowings to continue at a rate of around \$200 million annually, says Mustafa Danişman, financial adviser to the mayor and senior executive in charge of financial management in the Belko group of companies. An investment institution called Kentbank to speed fund-raising to district municipalities and the private sector is currently up for government approval.

This year should also see the signing of two major project-financing packages. The \$660 million subway project is to be carried out on a conventional basis, financed by export credit and commercial loans backed by the Turkish treasury.

Financing valued at DM 518.2 million (\$343.1 million) for the Ankara light-rail project was signed up in January, 51 percent in export credits and the remainder in commercial loans. Terms for the credits and loans are 13 and seven years, with an overall average interest rate of 9.5 to 10 percent.

# Program to Build a Better Future

Continued from Page 9

United States," says the municipality's chief planner, Raci Bademli.

Fortunately, the rate of population growth is tailing off, to around 2.7 percent annually. This points to wealth concentration and macro-opportunities for healthy urban development.

Ankara was once considered the bureaucratic, rather dull sister city to the country's commercial hub in Istanbul, but now the capital's economic base is diversifying, particularly into high-tech industries like electronics and defense. One factor is the five elite universities in the city; another is that it serves as a national center for health services.

"Ankara has a unique demograph-

ic structure in that it is not heavily industrialized," says the president of the Middle East Technical University (METU), Professor Sıha Sevük. The high-tech industries mostly employ white-collar workers, who, together with the capital's bureaucrats, constitute a very highly educated population sector for the city.

"METU's neighbors are Bilkent and Hacettepe University, creating an excellent resource triangle," adds Professor Sevük. "On the land we own between us, we may create a kind of silicon valley."

Turkey's strategic geopolitical location will be enhanced by the construction of a ring expressway that will eventually be connected by motorways to Europe, the Aegean, the Mediterranean and North Africa,

the Arabian peninsula, and the new republics in the trans-Caucasus and Central Asia. It is a ring of opportunity, says Mr. Bademli.

Ankara currently is reaching out internationally; on the strength of an established Balkan mayors' association, the municipality now hopes to develop two similar local-government associations, one for the Black Sea and the other for Central Asia, with conferences for both to be held in Ankara in April 1993.

The municipal government also recognizes the city has a heritage worth preserving, and has initiated urban conservation schemes and a project for the restoration of the area round the old citadel and ancient hans, or caravanserais, in the old city.

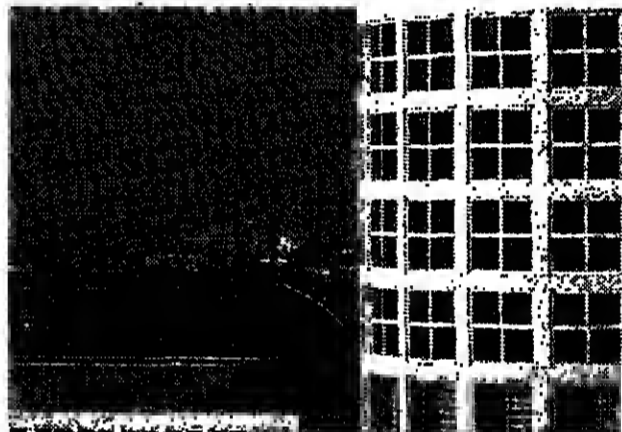
# 'Project Democracy'

Continued from Page 9

believes. "They become project agents," he says. Citing the late Swedish leader Olof Palme, he adds, "We have to 'color in' democracy. We have to bring some [local] impulse [to development activities], and that is project democracy."

Mr. Karayalçin also wants to reverse a decline in cultural activities in the

city that has been in progress since the mid-1970s. Unlike Istanbul, he says, Ankara social life is based on individual relationships. "In Ankara, you think of visiting a friend, whereas in Istanbul you might think about going to the theatre or for a meal along the Bosphorus," he explains. He hopes to create additional cultural opportunities for Ankara residents.



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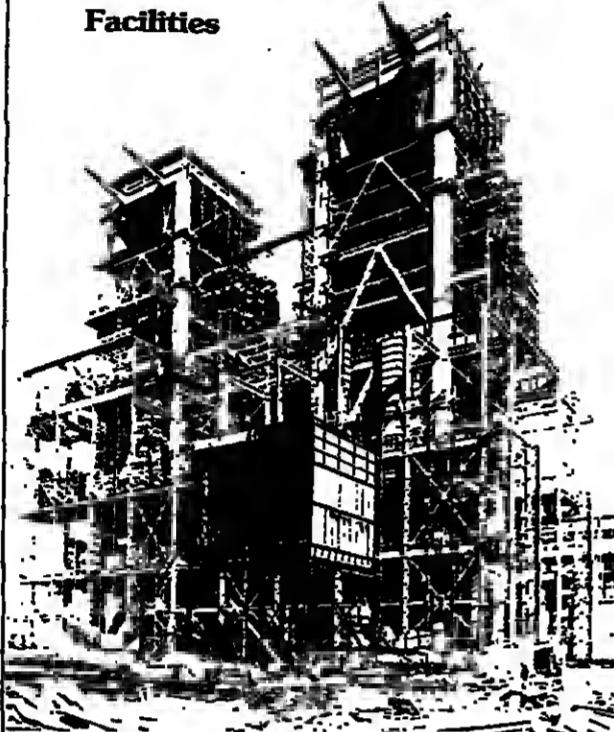


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## Environment-Friendly Initiatives

Ankara sits in a classic urban bowl surrounded on three sides by heights and peaks, which in the past has caused severe pollution problems. Through vigorous municipal efforts, however, the city's air has been cleaned dramatically, and other projects to improve the environment are under way.

Ankara's atmosphere has been radically cleansed of particles and sulphur dioxide by replacing the smoky sulphuric lignite mined in Turkey and once used for home and industrial heating in the city with imported, low-sulphur, high-calorific coal (since 1986) and with clean-burning, Siberian natural gas (since 1989). Although increasing car ownership now constitutes a new threat, even the city's bus fleet is being converted to optional natural gas/diesel combustion.

### Cleaner fuel is now being used

The municipality's goal is to supply 100 percent of the city's residential areas with natural gas through a major program of pipe-laying. Following the first-phase connection of around 300,000 consumers' residences, a letter of intent for the second stage, was recently awarded to a

consortium made up of Atilla Dogan and Italy's SII, for the connection of a further 150,000 residences. The natural gas program is part of a concerted environmental drive by the municipality. "So far, I'm the twenty-fifth mayor of this city — but none until now has looked at sewage disposal," says Murat Karayalçın, the city's incumbent mayor. Demand has far outstripped the city's current sewage system, installed in the 1950s, and not even this system serves Ankara's poorest areas, many perched improbably on hillsides and ridges around the city heights.

But the situation has gradually improved since the Ankara Water & Sewerage Administration (ASKI) took over responsibility for the city's sewage disposal in 1988. "The problems are less now because we have completed the construction of about 1,000 kilometers [621.3 miles] of network sewers in

the past three years," says Sükrü Barutçu, ASKI's general director.

Supported by the World Bank, the \$600 million Ankara Great Channel sewage disposal program has been accelerated this year with several large contracts, most important among which is the 274 million DM (\$181.4 million) Temelli waste-water treatment plant, which will significantly reduce the amount of effluent entering the Sakarya river and its dam. Designed for a population of about 4.8 million, the plant should be capable of processing 765,000 cubic meters (over 27 million cubic feet) of effluent daily.

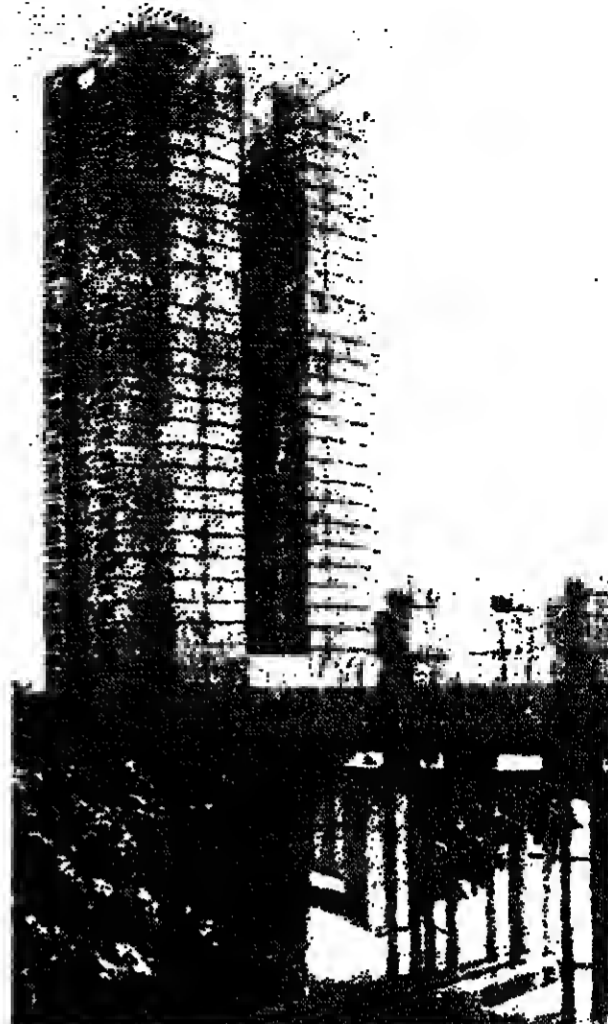
The construction contract was awarded this summer to a consortium of Germany's Preussag-Neel Wasserschtechnik and Turkish contractor Yüksel İnsaat. It is partially funded by a 190 million DM credit from Germany's Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW).

ASKI has also completed the laying of service mains and a water distribution network, together with several reservoirs and pumping stations, to be monitored for leaks and pipe bursts by a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

Finally, in the Dikmen Valley, the municipality has recently embarked on the latest of its urban and environmental transformation projects, the Culture Bridge development that includes homes, shops and offices in a landscaped park. This will build on the success of the existing Altınpark, a complex of trade, culture, art and sports centers set in 641 hectares (1,584 acres) of lakes and green lawns. The municipality set in motion last year a similar project for the Portakal Çiçeği valley. All of these initiatives are designed to make Ankara a vibrant, clean city in the future.

J.B.

The Culture Bridge development will include homes and offices.



The Culture Bridge development will include homes and offices.

## The Government Capital Is Becoming a Business Center

With its renowned Museum of Old Anatolian Civilizations, the city is also a tourism base for trips to places like the Hittite remains at Bogazkale and other sites to the north,

### Space is filling up in prime locations

and to the amazing, troglodyte world of Cappadocia to the south.

No longer is there a lack of cultural activity in the city, shown by exhibitions leading up to the three-day SANART 92 symposium held in mid-October, which brought together hundreds of artists, archi-

Over the past decade of rapid development, Ankara has become a business center as well as a political capital. Modern hotels and office blocks have changed the city's skyline, telecommunications systems and air transport have kept pace with urban growth, and new, sophisticated restaurants and shops open almost daily.

tects, historians, social scientists, philosophers, art educators and museum directors from five continents.

The Gulf crisis and its recessionary aftermath interrupted the city's rapid growth, and it has taken the main ministries and development agencies a year to settle down after last year's autumn general elections, which returned

the coalition government led by Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel.

Growth seems to be back on track, however. "Tenders and contracts have started to flow again. The stream of business visitors has gradually increased since March, and especially in the last couple of months," says José Mendez, general manager of the Sheraton Ankara.

The interest among visitors, he says, is not solely in Turkish business, but in the capital as a gateway to the newly independent Turkic republics in the CIS, following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

"Business in 1993 will increase over 1992," agrees Klaus Martensen, general manager of the Ankara Hilton, which was the first truly international hotel to

open in the capital (in 1988). It was followed by the Sheraton last year, which means that for the present the capital has sufficient five-star accommodation, Mr. Martensen believes.

Lack of demand for office space, in part due to the crisis, has brought down rents over the past few years, says Phil Hunnisett of the Ankara Business Center (ABC). Although the capital has few purpose-built offices, landlords are still preferring to hedge their bets with apartment buildings, which can be used for office space or quickly reconverted into housing.

In spite of this trend, the

city's premier rentable office space, totaling 62,000 square meters (667,000 square feet), opened in September 1991 next door to the Sheraton in the Karum Shopping and Business Center, where ABC itself is planning to move in.

Karum is slowly filling up with the offices of multinational corporations like Texas Instruments, Banque Indosuez, Alitalia and Mitsubishi, says Gündüz Bayer, the complex's general manager.

Karum also houses one of the city's most exclusive shops, Gazelini, a subsidiary of Ceylan Holding, reflecting the degree of rising wealth.

## Defense Manufacturing a Leading Sector

Defense manufacturing is crucial in turning Ankara into a center for high-tech, non-polluting industries. One such operation is the production of F-16 fighters by Turkish Aerospace Industries under license from General Dynamics (U.S.) at a gleaming, state-of-the-art complex at Murted just outside the city.

The first order from the

Turkish air force in 1983 for 160 F-16s is well on the way to completion; an order for 40 more with an option for an additional 40 was signed with the U.S. government in March, to be financed from the \$4 billion Turkish Defence Fund. The United States is contributing around \$500 million to the fund, while Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf countries are

putting up \$3 billion among them.

The Murted plant itself will make 50 CN-235 (light transport aircraft) under a \$550 million contract awarded to Spain's Casa in late 1990. Authorities hope Ankara will become a leading center in both defense aviation and avionics — the latter particularly through state-owned Aselsan, also based

just outside the city. Armored personnel carriers are being manufactured in Golbasi outside Ankara by a consortium made up of the FMC Corporation (U.S.) and Nuro in a project worth \$1 billion.

But Ankara is not just becoming a center of foreign investment for defense industries. Société des Ciments Français through its Turkish affiliate Set Cimento will inject about \$60 million into the upgrading of the Ankara cement plant outside the city, work to be carried out by France's FCB with Gama Endüstri. Nor has the dividend from the defense program been devoted solely to military ends. By the end of 1991, offset commitments by foreign contractors to invest in other sectors of the economy had reached a total of around \$3.2 billion.

Most indigenous industry in Ankara is still at the small-to-medium scale, although most of the large state economic enterprises headquartered in the capital are members of the Ankara Chamber of Industry (ACI), according to M. Sözer Özel, chairman of ACT's board. But the city is attracting larger-scale domestic investments, particularly to an industrial complex managed by ACI at Sincan, around 40 kilometers (24.8 miles) outside the city, in line with the municipal policy of taking industry out of the city center. Construction of a major plant to make dishwashers was recently begun at Sincan by Arçelik, subsidiary of the Koc Group. The plant should start by producing 500,000 dishwashers annually and eventually reach 1 million per year.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Jim Bodgener, a free-lance writer based in the United Kingdom who specializes in Turkish affairs.

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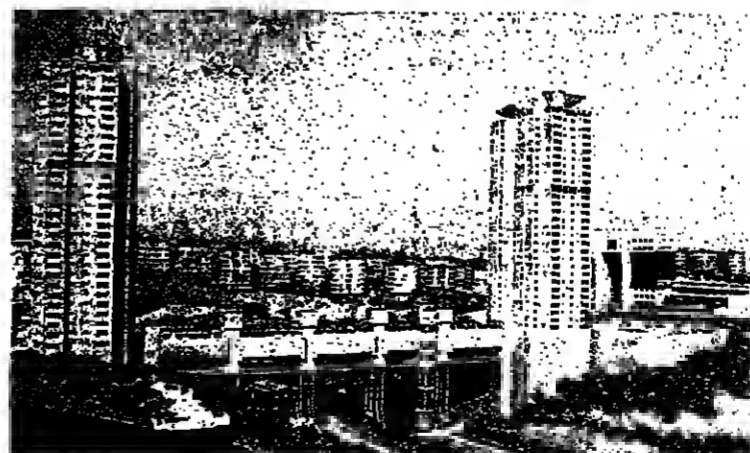
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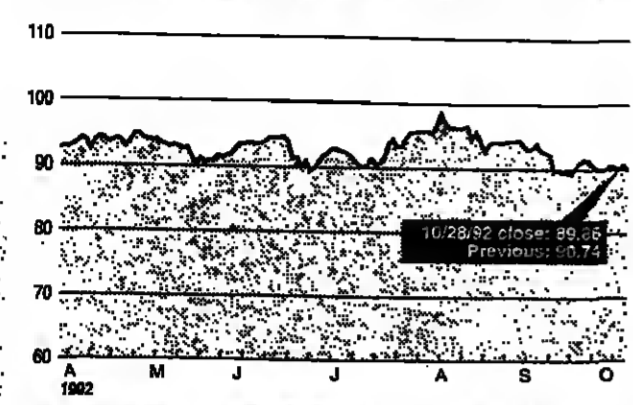
International Herald Tribune, Thursday, October 29, 1992

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## THE TRIB INDEX: 89.86

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Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%
Close: 82.07 Prev.: 83.38	Close: 91.23 Prev.: 92.54	Close: 95.02 Prev.: 95.86

Industrial Sectors			
Wtd. close	Prev. close	% change	
Energy	94.28	94.05	-0.26
Utilities	85.51	86.21	-0.81
Finance	81.42	83.07	-1.65
Services	95.84	96.93	-0.09
Capital Goods	88.84	90.25	-0.45
Raw Materials	92.40	93.22	-0.88
Consumer Goods	91.92	92.85	-1.11
Miscellaneous	99.50	100.22	-0.72

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Roach Tries to Steer Tandy Through a Changed World

By Thomas C. Hayes  
New York Times Service

FORT WORTH, Texas — John V. Roach became a bright young star when he created one of the first personal computers in 1977 and rode its success into Tandy Corp.'s chief executive suite four years later at age 42. But with his profits at their lowest level since he took command in 1981 and its shares also scraping bottom, Mr. Roach suddenly faces a distressing legacy of having managed Tandy into the Sears, Roebuck & Co. of consumer-electronics retailing.

In addition to a string of product disappointments, Tandy's core Radio Shack chain, some analysts say, is losing ground to electronics "super stores" like CompUSA that carry far more products, and telemarketing innovators like Dell Computer. Although it is still the largest electronics retailer in the United States, Radio Shack has closed more stores than it has added in the last six years.

There is not anybody that looks in the rear-view mirror that wouldn't have taken a lot of different turns," the drawing Mr. Roach, now 53, said in an interview. "There is no question about that. But the bets we're taking today are the right bets for this point in time."

Mr. Roach's latest solution to Tandy's sluggishness is to open the first warehouse club solely for electronics. While it has received good reviews from customers and analysts, the concept is about as far from Tandy's original focus as Mr. Roach could go, raising concerns about whether Tandy has the managerial depth to pull it off.

Unlike the small, 2,500-square-foot Radio Shacks, where fat gross profit margins and slow inventory turnovers are the norm, Tandy's two new Incredible Universe stores stress volume. They sell a dizzying breadth of branded products, from video games to washing machines, for low prices in 160,000 square foot (15,000 square meter) warehouse settings. Typical prices include the Word Perfect for Windows software for \$244.95, compared with \$259.98 at CompUSA, and an RCA 26 inch (66 centimeter) color television at \$428.83, compared with \$499 at Best Buy.

"This is the most aggressive thing that this company has done; the most innovative thing since Radio Shack," said Eugene G. See TANDY, Page 17

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Australia	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19
Canada	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.64
France	16.34	16.32	16.30	16.28	16.26	16.24	16.22	16.20	16.18
Germany	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28
Italy	1,328	1,327	1,326	1,325	1,324	1,323	1,322	1,321	1,320
Japan	118.2	118.1	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.5	117.4
UK	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.59	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.55
Switzerland	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40
Spain	166.5	166.4	166.3	166.2	166.1	166.0	165.9	165.8	165.7
Sweden	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5
Taiwan	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.7
US Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

## Ford Loss Underscores U.S. Carmakers' Woes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. reported a third-quarter loss of \$159 million on Wednesday after two straight profitable quarters, underscoring the U.S. auto industry's trouble in a slow global economy, particularly in Europe.

The loss was still better than Ford's results from the same period last year, when the No. 2 American automaker posted a \$574 million loss. Much of the improvement came from a record performance by Ford's Financial Services Group, which had earnings of \$305 million, up 58 percent from \$177 million in the 1991 period.

But the Ford chairman, Harold A. Posing, painted the overall results in sobering terms, repeating a warning that losses for one of America's biggest industrial companies might not be over.

"Assuming no acceleration of recovery in the United States, losses could extend into the fourth quarter, resulting in a partial offset to first-half earnings," he said. Ford stock closed \$1.75 lower at \$38.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Worldwide sales were \$23.3 billion, up 10.4 percent from \$21.1 billion a year earlier. Factory unit sales were 1,266,000, down 1 percent, or 11,000 units, from last year. (AP, AFX, Bloomberg)

## U.S. Orders Sag for 3d Month

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Orders for durable goods fell in September for the third consecutive month, the Commerce Department said Wednesday in a report confirming the third-quarter picture of an economy struggling to pick up steam.

Orders fell 0.4 percent, registering the same decline recorded in August but far below the drop of 2.7 percent in July.

The statistic is notoriously volatile, however, because of monthly variations in defense, aircraft and automobile orders. When they are subtracted from the September decline, it turns into an increase of 1.1 percent in the remaining three-quarters of the manufacturing economy.

"But the bottom line still is the overall number," said Cynthia Latta of DRI/McGraw-Hill. "If fewer durable goods are being produced, it doesn't make much difference whether they are tanks, jet aircraft or widgets. It means that fewer people have jobs, and without jobs, we won't get growth."

The Commerce Board reported, meanwhile, that its September index of help-wanted advertising slipped 3 points, to 89, after rising by the same margin in August.

A Conference Board economist, Ken Goldstein, said the American labor market continued to be weak because of "a weak economic recovery and continued corporate layoffs," with secondary rounds of layoffs occurring among suppliers and other companies serving the main manufacturers.

A similarly volatile picture was presented by the September report on personal income, which increased 0.7 percent. However, about one-third of that represented farmers' autumn harvest incomes.

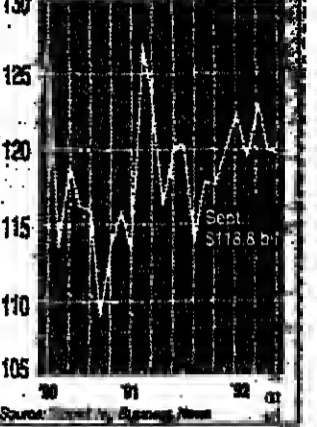
Financial markets shrugged off the figures, which presented a mixed picture similar to that of the Tuesday market. Third-quarter growth figures were reported Tuesday which were powered by purchases of consumer durables but the purchases are unlikely to continue because they were paid for out of savings.

Stocks were little changed for most of the day before posting late gains, the bond market was steady and the dollar seceded after dipping on the durable goods numbers.

Excluding a 15.7 percent drop in defense orders and an 8.4 percent drop in transport orders, mainly in aircraft, analysts found solid gains, especially in the capital goods sector. Nondefense capital goods orders

## Durable Goods Orders

Monthly U.S. durable goods orders in billions of dollars



Source: U.S. Commerce Dept.

## EC Delays Meeting With U.S. On Trade

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The chief European Community farm negotiator held off Wednesday a trip to the United States for a crucial meeting with his American counterpart, further delaying a breakthrough in world trade talks.

The two sides agreed Tuesday on new negotiations to try to resolve a bitter dispute over farm subsidies that has stalled the Uruguay Round negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

But technical discussions on the farm dispute failed to narrow the gap sufficiently to allow a successful meeting between the EC agriculture commissioner, Ray MacSharry, and the U.S. agriculture secretary, Ed Madigan.

"He was literally waiting to go," said Mr. MacSharry's spokesman, Gerry Kieley. "But he won't be going tonight."

Despite progress over the past week, telephone conversations Wednesday between lower-level officials failed to bring the sides within striking distance of an agreement. "We are still waiting for the technical work to advance," Mr. Kieley said. He added that the time and place for a MacSharry-Madigan meeting remained open. But EC officials said it would most likely be in New York later this week.

On the agriculture dispute, differences remained over how far the Community would cut its subsidized production of oilseeds and its support for cereal exports. The United States and other GATT partners are demanding deep reductions in the subsidies.

The United States has threatened to slap punitive duties on \$1 billion worth of EC foodstuffs if the Community does not reduce its subsidized oilseed exports. But its threat is unlikely to be carried out as long as the two sides continue negotiations, officials said.

## A Tough Sell for Lamont

Skeptical Audience Awaits Policy Speech

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Norman Lamont will have yet another opportunity to explain yet another twist in the serpentine path of British economic policy on Thursday evening. In his annual Mansion House speech, the chancellor of the Exchequer must sell his government's latest goal — economic growth.

His task will not be easy. "The government's economic policy is clearly based on what, not any objective standards," said Avneesh Persaud, a currency analyst with Union Bank of Switzerland in London. He describes the government's credibility as lying in "tatters."

So confused has the outlook grown in London that for every two economists who confidently predict that interest rates will be cut by 1.5 percentage points by the end of this year, there is at least one who will tell you that rates will fall by 2 points by the end of this week.

What is more, private sector economists who had widely predicted interest rates bottoming out at 6 percent by the end of next year are beginning to wonder if the ultimate low point might be half that or less.

Much of the sea change in sentiment inside and outside the government owes to increasingly dire signals given by the economy.

Gordon Pepper, a leading monetarist, confessed in a speech on Wednesday that "I am just about as scared as I was in 1976."

That was the year when a humiliated British government had to stand in line to borrow money from the International Monetary Fund, a position normally reserved for developing countries. Mr. Pepper called for interest rates to be cut to as little as 2 percent, and to be cut quickly.

The growing clamor for rapid growth owes much to the relatively benign response the currency markets have accorded the two successive 1 percentage point cuts in interest rates that followed withdrawal from the exchange-rate mechanism on Sept. 16.

Against the Deutsche mark, the pound has now lost slightly less than 15 percent of its value. Economists expect that slide to boost inflation, but not for many months and not by all that much.

Many also believe that the market is already discounting an additional imminent cut in interest rates of at least 1 percent.

Yet another argument in favor of a further easing in monetary policy is the widely held belief that the pound's direction is set no matter what the government does or what Mr. Lamont says Thursday evening.

"If the chancellor doesn't recognize the problems in the economy and doesn't cut interest rates," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist at DKB International, "the pound will fall anyway, so why not do it?"

That opinion finds much support in the currency markets. There traders insist that short of raising interest rates or pledging that they would only be cut in step with further progress in fighting inflation, there would be little reason for confidence to return to the pound.

"One wonders why the chancellor should bother," said Mr. Persaud of United Bank of Switzerland, "why he should not throw caution to the wind and concentrate on the problems of the domestic economy."

"Worldwide," said Angus Armstrong, an economist with Morgan Grenfell, "people have become impatient for policymakers to get something done to boost their economies."

Most observers expect Mr. Lamont to re-emphasize the government's latest policy goal — growth — and attempt to provide some sort of logical framework for future cuts in interest rates. Many expect that Mr. Lamont will inject some fiscal stimulus into the mix, by bringing forward capital spending plans, while offsetting that somewhat by a hard line on public-sector pay rises.

By confounding market expectations and failing to cut interest rates Thursday night, analysts say the chancellor might spark a small rally in the pound. That would allow him to claim vindication for his latest economic vision, and then cut rates.

The chancellor's most difficult task remains building confidence. Having abandoned the exchange-rate mechanism and pushed aside concerns with inflation and the pound, the chancellor has to persuade consumers and business executives that he will stick with his pro-growth policies.

"There is a definite limit on the number of times one man can change his story," said Nigel Pain, an economist with the National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

## Kohl Rules Out Tax Rise Until 1995

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that he did not support any increase in taxes before 1995 to help pay the bill for German unification.

Mr. Kohl told a congress of his Christian Democratic Union that a passage in his main speech on Monday warning about an increase had not been "a back door for early tax increases."

He said taxes were needed in 1995, when repayment of 400 billion Deutsche marks (\$260 billion) of old East German debts had to begin.

He also said that government spending had to be slashed dramatically but cautioned that federal, state and local governments could not cut spending quickly and dramatically enough to meet the challenges on the horizon.

The proposal for new tax increases continued to draw fire from a broad range of politicians, including Mr. Kohl's coalition partners.

Otto Lambsdorff, whose Free Democratic Party is the minority member of the coalition with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, said his party would not agree under any circumstances to increases in taxes before 1995.

In a separate interview with Handelsblat newspaper, to be published Thursday, Mr. Lambsdorff said tax increases before 1995 were totally out of the question.

"Any tax increase before 1995 would finally finish off the economy in Western Germany, and we cannot afford that," he said. "If we kill the economy in Western Germany, then nothing will function in Eastern Germany any more."

Mr. Lambsdorff said tax increases before 1995 would undermine growth, jobs and tax revenue. His party will not even start talks with the Christian Democrats about tax increases until the coalition has agreed to cuts in public spending.

"This must take precedence over all other considerations, especially the idea of raising taxes," he said. "If we are honest, we must say we are now in recession," Mr. Lambsdorff said on German radio.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, whose Bavaria-based Christian Social Union is the ruling party's sibling coalition partner, said Wednesday that expected tax increases to finance German unity should be Bonn's last resort after all options for slashing government spending are tried.

Mr. Waigel said that talk of an imminent tax increase was damaging and should stop immediately. He said that it also took pressure of the federal and local governments to cut back spending.

He voiced the fear that tax increases without drastic cuts in government spending would probably lead to further tax rises later in this decade.

"Whoever asks now for new taxes in 1993 or 1994 overlooks economic reality," he said. "We should end this discussion very quickly."

He said voters were already reacting with "rage and the gnashing of teeth" at the thought of higher taxes. Mr. Waigel called instead for a "federal consolidation program," to reduce government spending all around and said the Bonn cabinet would discuss the issue next week.

## East German Output Up

The Economics Ministry said that East German industrial output rose 1 percent in August from July but fell 2 percent from a year earlier, AFP-Exel News reported from Bonn.

## There is a definite limit on the number of times one man can change his story.

Nigel Pain, economist with the National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

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## Bill Cosby Is Considering Buying NBC - 'For Real'

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Bill Cosby is considering buying NBC. "It's for real," his spokesman, David Brokaw, said. "It is serious. It's not a rumor."

"He's obviously got some ideas about quality TV," Mr. Brokaw said. Mr. Cosby has criticized the portrayal of blacks on television.

The 55-year-old actor-comedian's fortune was estimated at more than \$300 million by Forbes magazine. The asking price for NBC is expected to be around \$4 billion, said New York Newswatch, which reported Wednesday that Mr. Cosby was seeking other investors to join him. NBC had no comment.

The network, owned by General Electric Co. since 1986, has fallen to third place in the prime-time ratings.

Mr. Cosby, currently host of the game show "You Bet Your Life," has been associated with NBC since 1965, when he started co-starring in "I Spy." The network also carried his hit "The Cosby Show" from 1984 until last spring.

## REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

A SUBSIDIARY OF REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Condition

Assets	September 30,		Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	September 30,	
	1992	1991		1992	1991
Cash and due from banks	\$ 435,452	\$ 367,835	Non-interest bearing deposits:		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	7,127,270	8,489,055	In domestic offices	\$ 778,238	\$ 714,689
Precious metals	399,226	395,262	In foreign offices	107,474	102,037
Investment securities	8,807,453	6,241,603	Interest bearing deposits:		
Trading account assets	653,789	160,116	In domestic offices	4,233,051	4,205,259
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	2,285,342	1,013,599	In foreign offices	10,888,772	12,784,917
Loans, net of unearned income	4,078,419	4,612,949	Total deposits	15,982,535	17,816,876
Allowance for possible loan losses	(178,288)	(169,852)	Short-term borrowings	3,809,648	1,031,783
Loans (net)	3,900,151	4,443,297	Acceptances outstanding	1,345,652	1,815,881
Discount rates			Accrued interest payable	275,666	173,142
Other assets	519,692	589,632	Other liabilities	829,474	920,483
Total assets	\$26,400,786	\$24,433,272	Long-term debt	1,922,046	1,545,517
			Subordinated long-term debt	331,299	56,534
			Stockholder's Equity:		
			Cumulative preferred stock, \$100 par value, 1,000,000 shares outstanding in 1991		100,000
			Common stock, \$100 par value, 4,800,000 shares authorized, 3,550,000 shares outstanding	355,000	355,000
			Surplus	1,180,643	860,228





# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Chg	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	110.00
Microsoft	+1.00	55.00	54.00	54.00	55.00
Apple	+1.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00
Oracle	+1.00	35.00	34.00	34.00	35.00
Novell	+1.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	25.00
Lotus	+1.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
McAfee	+1.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
CompuLink	+1.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Software	+1.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Hardware	+1.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Services	+1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00

Stock	Chg	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	+0.50	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00
Verizon	+0.50	35.00	34.00	34.00	35.00
WorldCom	+0.50	25.00	24.00	24.00	25.00
Sprint	+0.50	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
Qwest	+0.50	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
Southwest	+0.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Delta	+0.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
American	+0.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
United	+0.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Southwest	+0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00

Stock	Chg	High	Low	Open	Close
Alcoa	+0.50	25.00	24.00	24.00	25.00
Aluminum	+0.50	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
Steel	+0.50	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
Energy	+0.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Utilities	+0.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Telecom	+0.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Transportation	+0.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Healthcare	+0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00
Consumer Goods	+0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50
Real Estate	+0.50	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.25

Stock	Chg	High	Low	Open	Close
Johnson & Johnson	+0.50	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00
Pfizer	+0.50	35.00	34.00	34.00	35.00
Merck	+0.50	25.00	24.00	24.00	25.00
Roche	+0.50	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
Novartis	+0.50	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
Amgen	+0.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Genentech	+0.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Schering-Plough	+0.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Abbott	+0.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Amgen	+0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00

## The twenty key world markets reported in a single index - daily in the IHT.

**THE TRIB INDEX: 94.30**

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top stocks in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the top 10 stocks are tracked. Due to a national holiday in Japan, today's index is calculated on the basis of Monday's closing prices in Tokyo.

Region	Index	Chg	High	Low	Open	Close
Asia/Pacific	85.24	+0.24	85.50	84.50	84.50	85.24
Europe	97.01	+0.01	97.25	96.75	96.75	97.01
N. America	94.30	+0.30	94.50	94.00	94.00	94.30

**Industrial Sectors**

Sector	Index	Chg	High	Low	Open	Close
Energy	55.47	+0.50	56.00	54.50	54.50	55.47
Utilities	51.23	+0.23	51.50	50.75	50.75	51.23
Telecom	55.42	+0.42	56.00	54.50	54.50	55.42
Services	58.35	+0.35	59.00	57.50	57.50	58.35
Capital Goods	97.04	+0.04	97.25	96.75	96.75	97.04
Auto	98.34	+0.34	98.50	98.00	98.00	98.34
Consumer Goods	97.04	+0.04	97.25	96.75	96.75	97.04
Healthcare	99.75	+0.75	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.75

For more details about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: IHT Index, c/o American Chamber of Commerce, 4321 Newbury Circle, Fairfax, VA 22031.

The Trib Index, the IHT's exclusive global equities index, tracks share price movements in all the world's major markets and industrial sectors.

This unique index provides a quick, selective benchmark on the state of the world's stock markets and, indirectly, the international economy.

The Trib Index appears daily, Tuesday through Saturday, in the International Herald Tribune.



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Company	Chg	High	Low	Open	Close
Alcoa	+0.50	25.00	24.00	24.00	25.00
Aluminum	+0.50	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
Steel	+0.50	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
Energy	+0.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Utilities	+0.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Telecom	+0.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Transportation	+0.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Healthcare	+0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00
Consumer Goods	+0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50
Real Estate	+0.50	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.25

**Honda**

**Japanese Trucks**

**Company Results**

**United States**

**Roach**

Advertisement for Honda trucks and company results, including a list of names and titles.



# Low Honda-Daewoo Gears Would Mesh

By Steven Brill  
International Herald Tribune

**TOKYO**—Honda Motor Co. is to replace General Motors as the main ally of Daewoo Motors Co. of South Korea. The pact shows how Japanese carmakers are beefing up production networks in Asia to cope with the strong yen, industry analysts said Wednesday.

Although Japanese automakers have the fast-growing Asian market sewn up, with a share estimated as high as 95 percent, the yen has made cars produced in Japan more expensive, and gives makers a new incentive to focus on developing markets.

Increasingly, Japanese automakers' networks in Asia will mature and resemble those of Europe and the United States, analysts said.

"Exports of cars from Japan to the rest of the world are gradually being substituted by sales of locally produced cars," said Jonathan Gibson, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities.

"Now Japanese automakers are trying to put the blocks into place for a low-cost production network in Asia," he said.

For Honda, which recently set up a parts plant in Malaysia, the new alliance would provide its fifth passenger-car production site in Asia. Through joint ventures and other types of alliances, Honda now assembles vehicles in Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.

The chairman of Daewoo, Kim Woo Chong, met with Honda executives on Tuesday to discuss a technical alliance that would allow the No. 3 South Korean automaker to continue producing luxury cars, a Honda spokesman said Wednesday, adding that a deal could be concluded within a month.

# Japan Vehicle Exports Up But Flat Year Is Expected

Bloomberg Business News

**TOKYO**—Japan's exports of cars, trucks and buses in September rose 8.1 percent from a year earlier, to 550,073 units, led by an increase in shipments to the European Community, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Wednesday.

The rise marked the first year-on-year increase since March. But a spokesman for the association said that exports for the year ending March 31 would "likely be down or flat."

For the first half of the fiscal year, vehicle exports declined 1.1 percent on a year-to-year basis, to 2.73 million units, he said.

Weak demand in the United States and the European Community, Japan's two major export markets, was the main reason for the decline in the half-year period, the spokesman said.

In September, Japan exported 104,893 vehicles to the European Community, up 15.2 percent from a year earlier. Exports to Germany, the largest consumer in the Community of Japanese cars, rose 7 percent, to 43,962 units. Exports to the United States declined 9.7 percent, to 180,600 vehicles.

# Sakura Cuts Staff And Slashes Pay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO**—Sakura Bank, the world's largest bank in terms of outstanding loans, said Wednesday it has launched an austerity program to stay profitable in the hard times that have hit Japan's financial industry.

Separately, Standard & Poor's Corp. lowered the credit rating on Sakura's long-term debt to A from single-A-plus. About \$7 billion in debt is affected by the downgrade.

Sakura officials said they would close 50 branch offices, cut executive pay by 10 percent and reduce staff by about 3,000, to roughly 19,000, over the next three years.

Sakura is by far the top lender to the property industry among major banks and also has the biggest exposure to financial companies, mostly on-banks, said Walter Alther, a banking analyst at W.I. Carr. Sourcing personal bankruptcies will hurt its strong consumer lending division, he said.

Though all major banks are suffering from the bursting bubble, Sakura's loan portfolio stands out as being particularly shaky, Mr. Alther said.

Sakura is the third major Japanese bank, after Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank and Asahi Bank, to introduce an austerity plan to boost profitability. Hokuriku Bank, a large regional bank, also announced it would take similar cost-cutting measures.

Japan's 21 largest banks are sitting on problem loans totaling 26 trillion yen (\$215 billion), estimates David Atkinson, a banking industry analyst at Goldman Sachs. Japanese banks do not disclose detailed data on bad loans, but analysts estimated that Sakura has a larger share of that total than many of its peers.

Despite the problem loans, analysts said banks were still likely to maintain profitability because of a decline in the cost of raising funds as Japanese interest rates have been lowered.

Mr. Atkinson said the cheaper cost of funds, which widens the gap between what banks pay for money and what they earn by lending it out, makes the 21 largest banks capable of carrying 50 trillion yen worth of bad loans while still maintaining a profit in their core lending business.

# Fletcher Says It Is Profitable Despite Share Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**AUCKLAND**—The energy and paper giant Fletcher Challenge Ltd. is still "sound and profitable" despite the recent plunge in its share price, Chairman Sir Ron Fletcher said at the company's annual meeting on Wednesday.

But he said it was too soon to say how well the company would perform in the current financial year, which ends in June 1993. Fletcher will find it difficult, however, to match the profit it made in 1991 and 1992 before extraordinary losses caused by property write-downs, he said.

"Economic conditions are fragile and exchange rates are volatile," Sir Ron said.

In September the company reported a net loss of 157.7 million New Zealand dollars (\$84.84 million), including extraordinary losses of 473 million New Zealand dollars for the year ended June 30. This compared to a net profit in the previous financial year of 481.8 million New Zealand dollars.

On Wednesday, Fletcher's share price closed at a seven-year low of 173 New Zealand cents. The shares have fallen sharply in the last four months after reaching a peak for the year of 380 cents in May.

Fletcher, the world's biggest methanol producer and second-biggest newsprint maker, was once New Zealand's biggest company in terms of market capitalization. It now ranks third, after Telecom Corp. of New Zealand and its chief competitor, Carter Holt Harvey Ltd.

Sir Ron said the matter of most immediate concern was the drop in the share price. He said that the majority of sellers had been from outside New Zealand, perhaps reflecting their own economic situation, but he acknowledged that there may also have been a loss of confidence in Fletcher.

"We ignore the market at our peril and we are therefore listening very closely," he said.

He said the acquisition of U.K. Paper was ill-timed; that the company was overexposed to property, particularly in Australia, where there has been a severe downturn, and that commodity prices were low.

"We are profitable and liquid," he said. "The group began the year with one billion dollars of committed unutilized bank lines and a similar amount of maturing term debt over the next 12 months."

"With a positive internal cash flow and asset sales in hand, our funding position is secure," he said.

Sir Ron said that there was growing business confidence in New Zealand but that the world's main economies were in recession and that

# Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Preceding Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	6,126.98	6,218.01	-1.46
Singapore	Straits Times	1,391.88	1,390.91	+0.07
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,418.40	1,436.60	-1.27
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,068.41	17,165.26	-0.68
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	633.31	633.32	Unch.
Bangkok	SET	917.89	908.46	+1.04
Seoul	Composite Stock	585.34	584.10	+0.21
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,670.90	3,647.97	+0.63
Manila	Composite	1,331.35	1,322.14	+0.70
Jakarta	Stock Index	305.88	308.25	-0.77
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,380.78	1,383.44	-0.19
Bombay	National Index	1,302.86	1,341.70	-2.89

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
Institutional Investor's Asia

# Very briefly:

- Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co.'s \$200 million of 6.25 percent Eurobonds were assigned a triple-A rating by Standard & Poor's Asia, which gave the same rating to the \$10 billion of NTT bonds outstanding.
- Australia's government ruled out a cut in interest rates after official figures showed the annual inflation rate at a 29-year low of 0.8 percent.
- Hokuriku Bank, a large Japanese regional bank, announced revised earnings estimates, saying it now expects to report that current profit fell 67 percent, to 5.5 billion yen (\$45 million), in the six months ended Sept. 30, and predicted that profit for the year ending in March 1993 will fall 43 percent from a year earlier, to 14.5 billion yen.
- Marubeni Corp., a large Japanese trading company, has revised its earnings estimates, saying it expects current profit to fall 34 percent, to 15 billion yen, in the half ended Sept. 30.
- Kobe Steel Ltd. said it was considering upgrading the capacity of its main aluminum sheet plant so it could respond quickly to expected rises in demand, especially from the auto sector.
- Belgium has forgiven 680 million Belgian francs (\$22.5 million) owed to it by Vietnam, Hanoi reported; the report did not give the amount of Vietnam's total debt to Belgium, but the Asian Development Bank put the amount in 1991 at \$15.3 billion.
- The United Nations Development Program will draw up a four-year program for the Asia-Pacific region aimed at upholding intellectual property rights, a UN official said in Manila.
- Taiwan's unemployment rate in September stood at 1.72 percent of the work force, down 0.2 percentage point from August, the government said.
- Britain and Hong Kong agreed to help government and regulators cooperate better to fight fraud and other financial crime; the heads of Britain's top financial watchdog, the Securities and Investments Board, and Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission signed an agreement at a meeting of international securities regulators in London.
- The Thai Securities and Exchange Commission has announced new rules to keep better track of attempted takeovers on the stock market.
- VTech Holdings, an electronics maker based in Hong Kong but whose shares are traded in London, said it would seek a listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

# Lower Sales Cut Earnings At Japanese Truckmakers

Agence France-Press

**TOKYO**—Japan's two biggest truckmakers, Hino Motors Ltd. and Nissan Diesel Motor Co., said Wednesday that their pretax earnings were more than halved in the latest six months as truck sales declined.

Hino, an affiliate of Toyota Motor Corp., said its profit declined 59.4 percent from a year earlier, to 2.8 billion yen (\$22.9 million). The figure fell short of Hino's 3.2 billion yen forecast, prompting a downward revision of its full-year projection from 7.9 billion yen to 6 billion yen.

Sales declined almost 3 percent in the same period, to 307 billion yen. But they were slightly higher than projected, and Hino raised its sales forecast for the year to 639 billion yen from 610 billion yen.

Nissan Diesel, an affiliate of Nissan Motor Co., said its pretax profit fell 76.9 percent, to 333 million yen, slightly higher than forecast. Sales dropped 11.1 percent, to a higher-than-expected 167 billion yen.

The company raised its full-year profit forecast from 1.4 billion yen to 1.5 billion yen but left its sales projection unchanged at 345 billion yen.

Japan's overall truck sales fell 24.3 percent, to 70,200 units during the period, although Hino said sales were projected to fall less sharply in the year ending in March, sliding 19.5 percent to 147,000 units.

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# COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	3rd Quarter	1992	1991	3rd Quarter	1992	1991	3rd Quarter	1992	1991	3rd Quarter	1992	1991	3rd Quarter	1992	1991	3rd Quarter	1992	1991
<b>Stellat</b>	Revenue	2,200	2,300	Revenue	2,200	2,300	Revenue	2,200	2,300	Revenue	2,200	2,300	Revenue	2,200	2,300	Revenue	2,200	2,300
<b>United States</b>	Revenue	1,200	1,300	Revenue	1,200	1,300	Revenue	1,200	1,300	Revenue	1,200	1,300	Revenue	1,200	1,300	Revenue	1,200	1,300
<b>Norfolk Southern</b>	Revenue	1,500	1,600	Revenue	1,500	1,600	Revenue	1,500	1,600	Revenue	1,500	1,600	Revenue	1,500	1,600	Revenue	1,500	1,600
<b>H.R. Nabisco</b>	Revenue	1,800	1,900	Revenue	1,800	1,900	Revenue	1,800	1,900	Revenue	1,800	1,900	Revenue	1,800	1,900	Revenue	1,800	1,900
<b>Acropolis</b>	Revenue	2,000	2,100	Revenue	2,000	2,100	Revenue	2,000	2,100	Revenue	2,000	2,100	Revenue	2,000	2,100	Revenue	2,000	2,100
<b>Asarco</b>	Revenue	2,500	2,600	Revenue	2,500	2,600	Revenue	2,500	2,600	Revenue	2,500	2,600	Revenue	2,500	2,600	Revenue	2,500	2,600
<b>Depot</b>	Revenue	3,000	3,100	Revenue	3,000	3,100	Revenue	3,000	3,100	Revenue	3,000	3,100	Revenue	3,000	3,100	Revenue	3,000	3,100
<b>Hercos</b>	Revenue	3,500	3,600	Revenue	3,500	3,600	Revenue	3,500	3,600	Revenue	3,500	3,600	Revenue	3,500	3,600	Revenue	3,500	3,600
<b>Philadelphia Elect.</b>	Revenue	4,000	4,100	Revenue	4,000	4,100	Revenue	4,000	4,100	Revenue	4,000	4,100	Revenue	4,000	4,100	Revenue	4,000	4,100
<b>Tandem Computers</b>	Revenue	4,500	4,600	Revenue	4,500	4,600	Revenue	4,500	4,600	Revenue	4,500	4,600	Revenue	4,500	4,600	Revenue	4,500	4,600
<b>Brundage</b>	Revenue	5,000	5,100	Revenue	5,000	5,100	Revenue	5,000	5,100	Revenue	5,000	5,100	Revenue	5,000	5,100	Revenue	5,000	5,100
<b>Englishland</b>	Revenue	5,500	5,600	Revenue	5,500	5,600	Revenue	5,500	5,600	Revenue	5,500	5,600	Revenue	5,500	5,600	Revenue	5,500	5,600
<b>Lundell Petrochem.</b>	Revenue	6,000	6,100	Revenue	6,000	6,100	Revenue	6,000	6,100	Revenue	6,000	6,100	Revenue	6,000	6,100	Revenue	6,000	6,100
<b>Phillips Petrochem.</b>	Revenue	6,500	6,600	Revenue	6,500	6,600	Revenue	6,500	6,600	Revenue	6,500	6,600	Revenue	6,500	6,600	Revenue	6,500	6,600
<b>Tyco Laboratories</b>	Revenue	7,000	7,100	Revenue	7,000	7,100	Revenue	7,000	7,100	Revenue	7,000	7,100	Revenue	7,000	7,100	Revenue	7,000	7,100

# TANDY: Roach Steers Computer Retailer Through a Changed World

Continued from first finance page

Razer, a technology analyst at Bear Stearns in New York. "It's very clear that the format for the 70s did not work well in the '80s and will be radically changed in the '90s."

Huge crowds of shoppers thronged the two Incredible Universe stores that opened in the last two weeks near Portland, Oregon, and in Arlington, Texas. Tandy said 45,000 people came in the first six days in Oregon and even more in the same period in Texas.

The trick will be sustaining those crowds. "The only way they can keep that store filled is with incredibly low prices, which is not steady state," said Seymour Mertz, president of Merrin Information Services in Palo Alto, California, which studies computer retailing and distribution.

Mr. Roach said Incredible Universe could beat the prices of rivals like Circuit City Stores Inc. and CompUSA because it offered a wider range of products and relied on inventory management and high-technology systems to cut razor-thin profit margins.

It is unclear whether people will be drawn by the stores of computer-economics chains for gains at out-of-the-way Incredible Universe stores.

Consumers do travel long distances to warehouse clubs like Sam's and the Price Club, which offer general wares similar to Wal-Mart, according to George Romano, chief executive of Leo J. Romano Associates, a market research firm in Chicago. But Merrin says consumer electronics is a niche, with a limited number of buyers.

If low prices are not enough of a lure, Tandy has given its warehouses Disney-like fare—a copy of lures like door prizes, raffles, child care and karate contests. There were even aerobics sessions with sports celebrities like Dallas Cowboys' quarterback Troy Aikman, gymnast Kim Zmeskal and her coach Bela Karolyi in Arlington, and Portland Trailblazer basketball star Jerome Kersey in Oregon.

"The store was really developed from taking a two-and-a-half year look at how the customers want to do business in the year 2000," Mr. Roach said. He said Tandy picked the brains of dozens of consultants and market researchers, as well as managers in an expanding group of name-brand retail chains that it has opened over the last seven years, including MacDuff, Video Concepts, the Edge in Electronics and Computer City.

Mr. Roach figures that shoppers will drive 40 miles (64 kilometers) or more to an Incredible Universe site, making the stores practical in areas with perhaps as few as a million people. Big cities, he said, could support two or three Incredible Universe sites, with maybe 40 cities in all large enough to generate the big sales volumes needed.

Earlier this month, Tandy told analysts that each Incredible Universe store must generate perhaps \$45 million in sales to break even and \$65 million to match or exceed profitability rates of electronics super stores like Circuit City.

ended Aug. 31 rose 13.6 percent, to \$721.3 million.

Computer-retailing warfare did not end in the high-flying, high-debt emporiums of the 1980s, like Crazy Eddie, Highland Super Stores, Fedders, Best Products and Pacific Stereo. But Tandy likes to remind Wall Street analysts that it never reports a quarterly loss through those tough times, and that it now carries comparatively low amounts of debt.

The company will wait at least through the Christmas shopping season before it decides whether to announce more Incredible Universe stores. Yet, when prodded, Mr. Roach said that Tandy might build as many as 60 Incredible Universe sites across the United States if the format worked.

Philip J. Bradtmiller, a spokesman, said the expansion could be completed within six years and paid for without additional borrowings.

Analysts estimate that an electronics warehouse chain of those dimensions could reach \$4 billion in annual revenue, far more than what is currently generated by Radio Shack, which had \$2.8 billion in revenue in the financial year that ended June 30.

Tandy could use the lift. Over all, its sales rose a scant 2.6 percent in the 1992 financial year, to \$4.68 billion. Net income fell 5.9 percent, to \$183.8 million, or \$2.24 a share, from \$195.5 million, or \$2.44 a share.

While the Radio Shack chain provided most of the company's growth through the 1960s and '70s, and the Tandy line of personal computers fared by Mr. Roach took the spotlight through much of the last decade, both engines stalled by 1990.

Tandy computers never succeeded in the corporate market and have lost ground to smaller, lower-priced rivals like Packard Bell, Gateway 2000 and other clone brands that are sold through super stores like CompUSA and Tandy's

own entry, the 16-store Computer City.

Tandy's search for new sources of growth has largely been fruitless and has spread management thin. Its foray into compact digital recorders with a product known as Thor-CD fizzled because manufacturing costs were too steep.

Ventures into appliance and video retailing through the MacDuff and Video Concepts acquisitions of 1985 have been disappointments. Mr. Roach closed the 200 Radio Shack Computer Centers, a forerunner of the computer super stores, after he concluded that the new Computer City chain opened in 1991 was a better model.

So how will Tandy juggle yet another business and one that requires cost-squeezing skills previously unknown to its managers? Tandy has put its own technology to work in Incredible Universe stores to pare costs, streamline inventory management and ease potential bottlenecks for shoppers.

The stores are stocked with computers, software, fax machines and other product inventory — at an average cost of about \$9 million. Merchandise is displayed on a selling floor as big as two football fields, or stacked in out-of-sight warehouses under the same roof for quick retrieval for customers.

Most department managers in Incredible Universe stores were recruited from rival retailers of software, computers and appliances. Its managers in charge of customer-friendly service and standards were dispatched to a school run by Walt Disney Co.

Taking a page from the Disney handbook of codding customers, Tandy says its 300 employees at each store, who, like those at Disney theme parks, are called "cast members" — spend at least 10 percent of their work in product-information seminars. All are paid by salary, rather than sales commissions, which Mr. Roach figures will make both shoppers and product vendors happy.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing... includes the nationwide prices up to a closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Main table of international fund prices with columns for fund names, prices, and changes.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 28, 1992

Large table of international fund prices organized by region: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, North America, Oceania, and Other Funds.

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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Oakland's La Russa Wins AL Manager Award for 3d Time

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK** — Tony La Russa, who led the Oakland Athletics to their fourth American League title in five years, won his third American League manager of the year award.

La Russa, who kept the team in contention during the first half of the season despite injuries to key players, received 25 of 28 first-place votes Tuesday in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. He got two second-place votes and one third for 132 points in the balloting, which is done on a 5-3-1 basis.

"You don't take it personal," La Russa said during a telephone conference call from Scottsdale, Arizona, where he was involved in the A's instructional league. "It's an award that the team generates and the organization is responsible for and if ever that was true, it was true in 1992."

Phil Garner, who kept the Milwaukee Brewers in contention in the AL East until the final weekend of the season, was second with 76 points. He received two first-place votes, 21 seconds and three thirds.

Johnny Oates of the Baltimore Orioles finished third with 27 points on four second-place votes and 15 thirds. Cito Gaston, whose Toronto Blue Jays won Canada's first World Series title, was fourth with 13 points from one first-place vote, one second and five thirds.

Mike Hargrove of the Cleveland Indians got four points from four third-place votes.

La Russa, 48, won the initial AL manager's award from the writers in 1983 for leading the Chicago White Sox to the AL West title. He won it again in 1989, when the A's won the first of three straight AL pennants.

"The one guy I think it would be a crime not to acknowledge is Dave Duncan," La Russa said of his pitching coach. "I don't think it's any coincidence that the first time I won the award in '83 is the first year we were together. When we won three straight AL pennants from 1988 to 1990, pitching was our hallmark and Duncan orchestrated it."

Oakland had significant injuries this year, with 16 players disabled a club-record 22 times. Among them were outfielders Dave Henderson, Rickey Henderson and Jose Canseco, pitchers Dave Stewart and Bob Welch, catcher Terry Steinbach and first baseman Mark McGwire. In addition, pitchers Kirk Dressendorfer and Joe Klink missed the entire season.

Still, Oakland moved into first place for good on Aug. 4 and won the division by six games over Minnesota.

"In the end, because it was so tough, it was also one of the most rewarding," La Russa said. "No matter what the adversity, and it was piling on and on, this club just never gave in to it, and for that I'll never forget 'em."

"If you put in Canada, we had a million and a half more households this year than CBS has ever had," said the Philadelphia Phillies' owner, Bill Giles, a member of baseball's television committee. "It seems to me you should factor those in, CBS just likes to cry a little bit."

The games were watched by an average of 11.5 million homes in Canada, up from an average of 5.3 million homes in 1990, according to Rich Levin, a spokesman for the baseball commissioner's office.

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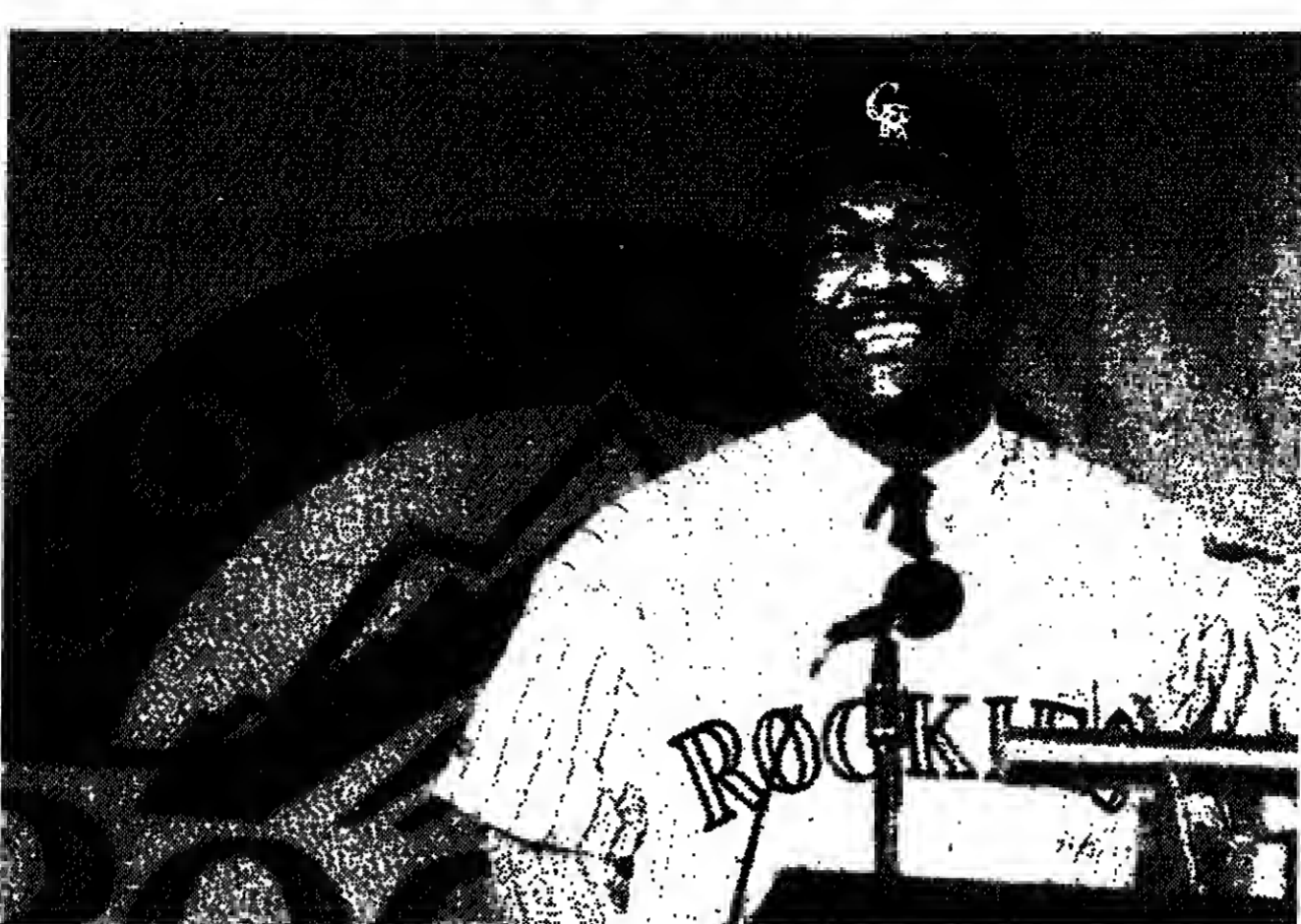
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Don Baylor, capped at 43: "I never got into the race part. I tried to be honest with people and was hopeful I'd get one of those jobs."

## Baylor Will Manage NL's New Rockies

**The Associated Press**  
**DENVER** — Don Baylor, long considered a top candidate to run a team but bypassed twice last year, became the major league's fourth minority manager when he was hired by the expansion Colorado Rockies.

The team's general manager, Bob Gebhard, said Tuesday that Baylor had signed a three-year contract with the new National League club, which will begin play next spring.

"I looked for a patient man to deal with our young players and be a teacher," Gebhard said. "But I also wanted someone who still had a burning desire to win baseball games, which is the reason we're all here. I think we're getting a quality leader for our young ball club."

Considered a "manager on the field" because of his leadership qualities, Baylor played in three World Series and seven AL playoffs. In the latter stages of his career, he was acquired by Boston, Minnesota and Oakland to help those teams win pennants.

Baylor, who will join Cito Gaston of Toronto, Hal McRae of Kansas City and Felipe Alou of Montreal as minority manager in the major leagues, called it a chance to set my own benchmark, to see what I could create. Other organizations already had their traditions. Now we can set our own mark here in the Rockies."

He said he never despaired of finally getting a managerial position, and said his race had nothing to do with either failing to win other jobs or winning this one.

"I never got into the race part," Baylor said. "I tried to be honest with people and was hopeful I'd get one of those jobs. The Colorado Rockies job is more than I could have bargained for."

But, he said, he hoped his selection "might increase the opportunity level for other minorities in baseball."

Baylor, 43, played for six American League teams in a 19-year career as an outfielder, first baseman and designated hitter, playing in three World Series and seven AL playoffs. He had a .260 career average, 338 homers and 1,276 RBIs and was hit by pitches a record 255 times. He was the American League's most valuable player in 1979, when he hit 36 homers, drove in 139 runs and scored 120 runs for the California Angels.

Baylor was batting coach for the St. Louis Cardinals last season after being a finalist for that team's manager position in 1990. He was batting coach with the Milwaukee Brewers in 1990 and 1991.

"We're not setting goals; what we want to set is a new attitude," Baylor said. "Every man we pick for the 25-man roster should be enthused to go out there every night, or he shouldn't be in baseball."

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## SCOREBOARD

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Edmonton	7
San Jose	6
Los Angeles	5
Phoenix	4
San Diego	3
Chicago	2
Washington	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Baltimore	10
Cleveland	9
Kansas City	8
Philadelphia	7
Seattle	6
Toronto	5
Los Angeles	4
Oakland	3
Minnesota	2
San Francisco	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Chicago	10
Cincinnati	9
Los Angeles	8
San Diego	7
Philadelphia	6
Pittsburgh	5
St. Louis	4
San Francisco	3
Montreal	2
San Francisco	1

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Free Agents List	26
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## TRANSACTIONS

**BASEBALL**  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
**BOSTON**—Signed contract of Brian Conroy, pitcher, from Pawtucket, International League.  
**CALIFORNIA**—Will not offer salary arbitration to Hubie Brooks and Ken Oberkell, infielders, and Mike Pittsberger, catcher.  
**KANSAS CITY**—Jen Berens, pitcher, refused outright assignment, became free agent.  
**MINNESOTA**—Signed Mike Malsbenden, catcher, off waivers from Toronto.  
**N.Y. YANKEES**—Declined to exercise 1993 option on Scott Sanderson, pitcher.  
**TEXAS**—Declined to offer salary arbitration to Edwin Nunez, pitcher.

**BASEBALL**  
**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
**COLORADO**—Signed Nelson Lirio, infielder, Chris Jones, outfielder, and Dana Ridenour and Scott Holcomb, pitchers.  
**N.Y. METS**—Will not offer salary arbitration to Willie Randolph, second baseman, Kevin Bass, outfielder, and Barry Jones, pitcher. Declined to exercise option on contract of Jones.  
**PHILADELPHIA**—Will not offer salary arbitration to Wally Backman, second baseman. Declined to exercise 1993 option on Ken Howell, pitcher. Named Mike Arduinco scouting director.

**BASEBALL**  
**HOUSTON**—Suspended Vernon Maxwell, infielder, for one game for violation of team rules.  
**MILWAUKEE**—Signed Josemehi Obregon, catcher, to 1-year contract. Forwarded Joe Eitzel and Michael Smith, forwards. Moved Robinson, center, and Stephen Thompson and Kevin Williams, guards.  
**SEATTLE**—Waived Dave Davies and Terrence Lewis, forwards.

**FOOTBALL**  
**HOUSTON**—Waived Ron Holman, defensive end.  
**NEW ORLEANS**—Activated Vance Buck, cornerback, from injured reserve. Waived Cecil McCumber, cornerback.

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## 2 More Blue Jays On Free-Agent List

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK** — Three days after winning the World Series, the possible breakup of the Toronto Blue Jays continued as Game 4 winner Jimmy Key and reliever Tom Henke filed for free agency.

Four more players of the Oakland Athletics and six from the St. Louis Cardinals were among the 32 players filing Tuesday, raising the total of free agents from the AL West champions to eight and the overall total to 58. At least six more A's and as many as 107 total players still are eligible to file by the Nov. 8 deadline.

The New York Yankees declined to exercise the \$2.5 million option on pitcher Scott Sanderson, opting to give him a \$250,000 buyout instead. The Philadelphia Phillies declined to exercise a \$2.1 million option on pitcher Ken Howell. Both Howell and Sanderson are now eligible to file.

The Phillies also said they would not offer salary arbitration to second baseman Wally Backman, who had been covered by the five-year restriction on repeat free agency. The California Angels said arbitration would not be offered to infielders Hubie Brooks and Ken Oberkell and catcher Mike Fitzgerald.

Terms must be decided by Thursday whether to offer arbitration to 22 players still covered by the repeater rights restriction, a group that includes Carlton Fisk of the Chicago White Sox, Jim Gantner of the Milwaukee Brewers, Mike Moore of the Atlanta Braves.

In addition, Baltimore must decide by Thursday whether to exercise a \$400,000 option on Tim Lincecum, the Kansas City Royals have until Saturday to exercise a \$2.5 million option on George Brett, and Robin Yount has until Sunday to exercise a \$3.2 million option with the Milwaukee Brewers.

Harold Baines, Kelly Downs, Jamie Quirk and Randy Reddy filed for the A's. They joined Mark McGwire, Jeff Russell, Terry Stein-

bach and Ruben Sierra, who filed on Monday.

Frank DiPino, Andres Galarraga, Rich Gedman, Pedro Guerrero, Bob McClure and Milt Thompson filed from the Cardinals.

Among the others filing Tuesday were Dan Plesac and Kevin Seitzer of the Milwaukee Brewers, Randy Bush and Greg Gagne of the Minnesota Twins, Gary Redus of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Dave Magadan of the New York Mets.

(See Scoreboard)

## U.S. All-Stars Back in Japan

**The Associated Press**  
**TOKYO** — Having just yielded up the World Series trophy to Canada, U.S. major leaguers returned Wednesday to the scene of their last international defeat.

The Major League All-Stars, who in the last goodwill tour to Japan, in 1990, won only three of eight games, take the field Friday night in the Tokyo Dome with Boston's Roger Clemens on the mound for the first of eight games.

Cecil Fielder of Detroit, who played for Japan's Hanshin Tigers in 1989, said the players come to this series with a little more respect for their Japanese opponents.

"Last time we came here with an attitude," Fielder said shortly after team arrival. "We were just supposed to win because we were major leaguers."

"I don't think everybody who came here really believed that the Japanese players could play baseball," he said.

Ken Griffey Jr., who was named most valuable player of the 1990 series with eight hits in 19 at-bats, said Wednesday he thinks the Japanese players are as good as major leaguers.

"My dad warned me about them," he said, referring to former star Ken Griffey. "I took them seriously."

**Howell, Ishii Named MVPs**  
 Jack Howell, who played seven seasons in the majors with California and San Diego, was named the Central League's most valuable player Wednesday after leading Yakult to its Japanese first pennant in 14 years, The Associated Press reported.

The 31-year-old Howell, the seventh foreign player to win an MVP award in Japan, led the Central League with a .331 average and 38 homers. He also received a Diamond Glove Award as the Central League's top third baseman.

Tokichiro Ishii of Japan Series champion Seibu was named MVP of the Pacific League.

Seibu designated hitter Orestes Destrade was the only foreign player selected to the Pacific League's all-star team. Destrade, who played for the Pittsburgh Pirates, hit 41 homers to win the league's home run title for the third time.

In the Central League, Howell was joined by first baseman Jim Paciorek of Hanshin and outfielder Larry Sheets of Yokohama. Paciorek hit .311 with 22 home runs and Sheets hit .308 with 26 homers.

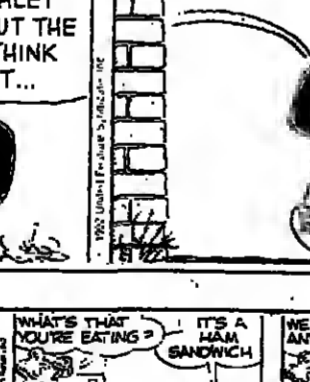
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## PEANUTS



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## WIZARD of ID



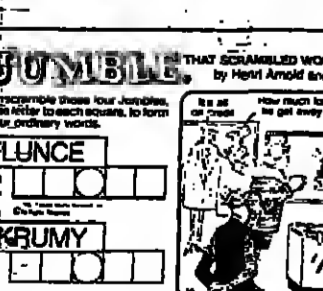
## REX MORGAN



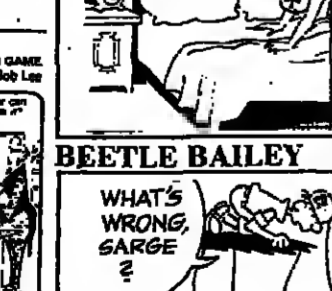
## GARFIELD



## BLONDIE



## BEEBLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## KRUMBY



## THODEB



## GLUBIN



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ART BUCHWALD

Why I Dropped Out

WASHINGTON — I know that many people are wondering why I dropped out of the National Press Club presidential race this summer...



Buchwald

Well, that was just a smoke screen for the real reason I quit. I pulled out because Robert Novak's people had vowed to disrupt my 11-year-old grandson's birthday party...

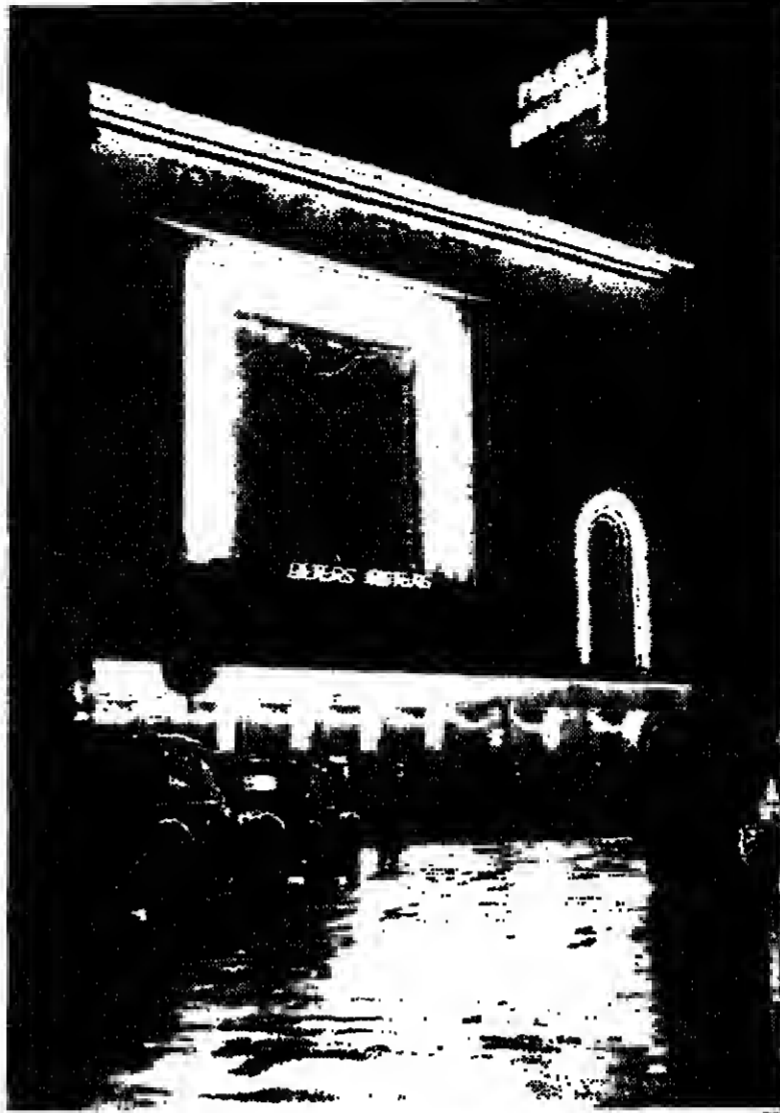
Taiwan to Display Art From China

TAIPEI — More than 100 works of art owned by the Chinese government will be displayed in Taiwan next month, the first such exhibition since the end of the Chinese civil war in 1949...

Tarnished Sequins and Molting Feathers

By Christopher Petkanas

PARIS — When the curtain comes down on the Folies Bergere on Dec. 20, will it be an encore (good-bye) or just a *revival* (see you soon)?



The Folies Bergere in the '50s: Will the show go on?

Among those out of their pink slips on Christmas Eve are dancers, mannequins (who get paid less for moving less but having more), soloists, ushers, magicians and perhaps the world's most accomplished practitioner of the doubtful and almost dead art of "ombres chinoises" — hands twisted into animal shapes and projected onto a screen as shadows...

become. Forget Vanna White. Think of Josephine Baker in her miniskirt of three-dimensional bananas, of Mistinguett and how her leggy charm was communicated to every man and woman in the house...

PEOPLE

Madonna, the Book

Madonna wants to add some finishing touches to Madonna's new book, "Sex." Customs officials have declared the book contraband because it shows pictures of male genitals...

Prince Charles and Princess Diana, whose marriage has been reported to be in trouble, appeared in public together for the second night in a row, at a charity gala performance of Verdi's "Otello" at the Royal Opera House...

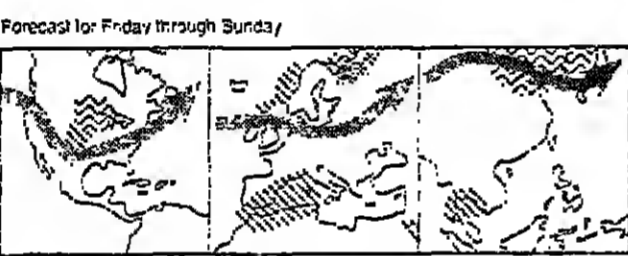
Sleazebag O'Connor says her new recording of "Don't Cry for Me Argentina" will be her last, because she has fulfilled a childhood pact with God. She told Melody Maker magazine that she intends to return to Dublin, study opera and "set up a family with children who'll grow up to be happy..."

Woody Allen has gone back to court to force his longtime companion and leading lady, Mia Farrow, to accept psychiatric aid for their adopted daughter, Dylan. The child was at the center of the domestic storm that broke in August after Allen sued for custody of three children, and Farrow filed a countersuit, accusing him of molesting Dylan, 7.

International Classified Appears on Page 12

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Columns include High, Low, and Wind.



Forecast for Friday through Sunday. A storm will bring heavy rain and strong winds to the Northeast and Midwest...

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, Africa, and North America. Columns include High, Low, and Wind.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of Oct. 28.

BOOKS

BASEBALL AND BILLIONS: A Probing Look Inside the Big Business of Our National Pastime. By Andrew Zimbalist. 270 pages. \$20. Basic Books.

College who brings to the subject of baseball's inner workings a knowledge of economics both micro and macro; reading his prose is an uphill task, but he provides an impressively detailed account of how the game is both managed and, more often, mismanaged.

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